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20 CENTS

## MR. LANSING WON'T HEAR OF MEDIATION PROPOSITIONS YET

Bolivia and Salvador Make  
Offer; He Declines To  
Discuss Matter

### 'ACTUAL RELEASE'

Carrizal Prisoners Must Be  
Set Free First and Carranza  
Answer Note

Reuter's Service

Washington, June 30.—Congress has passed Bills authorising the transfer of militiamen to the regular army and appropriating \$27,500,000 for their transportation to the border, which is proceeding apace.

The Bolivian and Salvadorean Ministers have again offered mediation. Secretary of State Lansing has declined to discuss the matter till the prisoners taken at Carrizal are actually released, and President Carranza's reply is received.

## Withdraw or Stand Attack, Is Ultimatum To Lung Chi-kwang

Tsen Chun-hsuan Demands Gov-  
ernment Be Transferred  
To Himself

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, June 30.—The China Mail hesitatingly publishes a report received from Canton of fighting in the Kotong district, where Li Lieh-chun has amassed a considerable number of troops, after he had sent an ultimatum to Lung Chi-kwang demanding payment of \$1,200,000.

Tsen Chun-hsuan has requested General Lung Chi-kwang to resign forthwith and to surrender the government to him, failing which Tsen's troops will attack Canton forthwith.

## Wait Tong Shao-yi's Acceptance Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, July 1.—Of Tuan Chi-jui's new Cabinet, Chang Yueh-tsen has studied law in Japan; he was a member of the old Parliament. Sun Hung-yi has been President of the Chihli Provincial Assembly. Chang Kuo-kuan was Minister of Education in the former Cabinet. Chen Pi-kuan is an Admiral of the Southern Squadron. During the absence of Tong Shao-yi, Chen Chin-tao, Minister of Finance, will be acting Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chang Kuo-kuan acting Minister of Justice. Tong Shao-yi, Chang Yue-tseng, Wang Ta-hsie and Sun Hung-yi have not yet accepted their appointments.

The bureau for preparing the convocation of Parliament has asked the former members of Parliament staying at Shanghai at present to arrive in Peking before the 20th inst.

The newly-established National Education Society, the members of which are mostly men who were connected with the monarchical movement, has aroused the suspicion of the Chinese papers in Peking, which suspect political motives behind the association.

The state of health of General Tsai Ao has improved. Tsai has arrived at Suifu, Szechuen and is expected in Chengtu on the 10th inst., when he will take over the office of the Military Commissioner of Szechuen.

The Government in Peking, besides the loan arranged with the Chartered Bank of Fintian, has closed a loan for Mex. \$1,500,000 with the Banque Industrielle de Chine and the Sino-Belgian Bank.

The Japanese Minister, Mr. Hiroki, will leave Peking on June 16th. His successor, Baron Hayashi, will arrive in Peking a week after the departure of Mr. Hiroki.

## BULGARIA'S DEFICIT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 30.—A telegram from Sofia states that the Bulgarian budget estimates show a deficit for the year of 14,000,000. The national debt after the end of a year totals 28,000,000.

## Allies' General Offensive Begun; Policy Is to Wear Out and Exhaust Germans

'Kill as Many as Possible' Is Order; Steady Pressure  
To Be Followed by Larger Operations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 30.—While repulsing all the attacks made by the Germans at Verdun, the French have started many local actions all along the front, at the same time as the British. Intensive bombardments and emissions of gas are followed by infantry raids and surprise attacks, which clear out the enemy's first lines and result in prisoners being taken.

These actions mark the beginning of a powerful, steady and progressive pressure, to be prolonged as necessary, in order to weaken, wear out and exhaust the German invaders.

The present objective is to kill as many of the enemy as possible; to harass them; to destroy their batteries; to wreck their defensive works; to explode their stocks of ammunition; to hinder their aviation; observations and to hamper all operations behind their lines, such as establishing cantonments, transportation by rail and so on.

Operations on a larger scale will doubtless follow when the time comes. Germans To Redouble Efforts

A semi-official communique anticipates that the Germans will redouble their efforts at Verdun, in order to obtain success as compensation.

The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: On the left of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment, extending from Hill 304 to Avocourt Wood, the Germans, in the afternoon, attacked our positions west of Hill 304 and were repulsed by infantry and artillery fire. There were no infantry actions on the right of the Meuse, but the artillery was very active.

A communique today stated: West of Butte de Meunil, in the Champagne, we cleared the enemy out of their first line trenches and penetrated, at some points, as far as their second line, where we blew up their shelters.

Very violent attacks, which were preceded by an intense bombardment and accompanied by liquid fire, between Avocourt Wood and Hill 304 were broken by our fire, with heavy losses. East of Hill 304, the enemy, after numerous fruitless assaults,

occupied a small fortified work in our first line, the garrison of which had been literally buried by the bombardment. A brilliant counter-attack, at dawn, however, recovered the position.

### Ceaseless Cannonade

London, June 29.—Reuter's and other correspondents at British headquarters, describing the steady shelling of the German lines by the British during the last two days, state that the cannonade has been practically ceaseless. The line of the enemy's trenches can be traced by a kind of grey-blue fog, compounded of the white and black smoke of innumerable shells and the dust from the craters.

They counted 500 shells falling on Thiepval alone in half-an-hour. The zone of the shell-fire is very extensive. Many important positions are being searched with concentrated bombardments. The enemy's reply is feeble.

The Koelnische Volkszeitung, describing the fighting with the Canadians in the region of Ypres, says that they resisted obstinately. Many groups, refusing all mercy, had to be cleared out with bombs.

A General and several officers, refusing to surrender, were killed. When a sergeant demanded him to yield, the General cut him across the face with his sword, whereupon an infantryman bayoneted the General, who was fighting like a madman.

### High-Spirited Troops

Reuter's special correspondent says that the troops are in the highest spirits as a result of the activity following the inaction of the winter and are very keen to make rushes on the enemy's trenches. The troops officially mentioned are doing especially well. They include the Highland Light Infantry, the Australians, the Lancashire Fusiliers, the Liverpool Regiment and the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

A brilliant exploit was that of the Highland Light Infantry, who pierced the enemy's front at Vermelles and, after a prodigious employment of bayonets, grenades and various fancy weapons, brought back 46 prisoners (Continued on Page 2)

## Texas Civilians Take Guarding of Border Into Own Hands



This photograph shows a posse of Texas citizens on guard along the Mexican border, ready to repel Mexican bandits. The raids by Mexicans have incensed the civilian population of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, and citizens are aiding the army.

## Leading British Lines To Standardise Ships

P. and O. and Orient S. N. Co.  
Supporting Scheme; James  
Caird Is Chairman

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 29.—The Times states that £300,000 has been privately subscribed by the leading shipping companies, including the Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company and the Orient S. N. Company, towards a scheme to build standardised ships of 8,500 to 12,000 tons, at Chepstow, in Monmouth. Mr. James Caird, head of the Shire Line, is chairman of the new company.

## Uruguay to Repeat Attempt to Rescue Shackleton's Party

Reuter's Service

Monte Video, June 30.—The Captain of the Uruguay s.s. Instituto Pesca has, wirelessly, that he proposes to renew his efforts to rescue the party left on Elephant Island. The Government has ordered him to wait at Punta Arenas for favorable weather and, meanwhile, to repair the damage done to the ship in the recent attempt.

## Lloyd George's Elder Daughter Is Engaged

Will Be Married to Captain T.  
G. Evans, of the Indian  
Medical Service

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 30.—The engagement is announced of Captain T. G. Evans, of the Indian Medical Service and Olwen Elizabeth, the elder daughter of Mr. Lloyd George.

## Townshend and Captor Were School-Fellows

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Grahamstown, June 30.—A private letter from a colonel in the British army who is serving in Mesopotamia states that the Turkish Commander at Kut-el-Amara and General Townshend immediately recognised each other as school-fellows in France.

## The Weather

Cloudy and cooler weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 84.4 and the minimum 77.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 73.0 and 65.6.

## KOLOMEA OCCUPIED BY RUSSIAN ARMY, PARIS IS INFORMED

Letchinsky Delivers Heavy  
Blow; Carries Three Lines  
Of Trenches

10,506 PRISONERS

Makes Big Haul of Guns,  
Including a Complete  
Heavy Battery

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 30.—It is reported that the Russians have occupied Kolomea.

Petrograd, June 29.—The official communique issued this evening reported: Despite a desperate resistance, General Letchinsky has dealt another heavy blow to the enemy between the Dniester and the Pruth, carrying three lines of trenches, inflicting severe losses and capturing 10,506 prisoners, a great number of machine-guns and other guns, which include a complete heavy battery. In Volhynia, desperate fighting along the Stokhod continues.

A company of our Siberian troops especially distinguished themselves in the fighting at Pulkarn. The enemy's artillery and trench mortars had destroyed their trenches and entanglements, but the survivors held their ground and repulsed all attacks with the bayonet until reinforcements arrived. The company lost two officers and half its effective strength killed.

Turkish attacks in the direction of Erzindjan and Bagdad were repulsed. Peking, June 28.—An official communique from Petrograd, handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation, states: As an example of the bravery of the Don Cossacks, the following happened during the crossing of the Dniester at Snovidav: Part of the Cossacks stripped and, carrying only their rifles, swam safely across the river. Having reached the opposite bank, they charged the enemy with the bayonet and partly bayoneted them, the remainder being taken prisoners. The Cossacks held the position occupied till the arrival of reinforcements.

## Pro-German Rioters In Rumania Arrested

Syndicalists Alleged to be In  
German-Bulgarian Pay To  
Create Disturbances

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharest, June 29.—Serious rioting at Galatz, in Rumania, has resulted in the arrest of Syndicalists, who are alleged to be paid by the Germans and Bulgarians to create disturbances.

## Of 1,300 Indian War Awards, Sikhs Win 400

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 29.—Presiding at a lecture given on the Sikhs by Sirdar Daljit Singh, at the Indian section of the Society of Arts, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, dwelt on the services rendered by Indians in the war. He paid a tribute to the part played by the Sikhs, saying that they have taken 400 out of 1,300 decorations awarded to the Indian army, including a Victoria Cross, 6 Military Crosses, 2 Indian Orders of Merit, first class and 119 Orders of Merit, second class.

## HUGHES LEAVES ENGLAND

Parting Effort to Paralyse German  
Sugar Industry

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 30.—Mr. W. M. Hughes sailed on the 24th. Before his departure, he participated in a deputation to Mr. A. Bonar Law, at which he urged the Imperial Government to adopt a sugar scheme prohibiting the import of enemy sugar for a period of five years after the war, after that to be subjected to the general tariff, plus a fifty per cent surtax.

(Continued on Page 2)

### Chinese Red Cross Cholera Hospital

The inauguration ceremony of the new Chinese Red Cross hospital took place yesterday evening, at 80 Tientsin Road. This hospital, apart from the one on Peking Road, is to be used only for cases of cholera and all the latest appliances used nowadays are employed for the benefit of cholera sufferers.

A very large gathering of Chinese and foreigners were present, some where in the vicinity of three hundred. Among the visitors were Mr. and Mrs. Cole, Dr. Hans Thue, Physician in charge, Dr. H. C. Patrick, Mr. and Mrs. Burrett, the Rev. Mr. Box, Dr. Gillis, of the French Health Department and Mr. Chu Pao San. The opening of the hospital was conducted by Mr. Shen Tun-ho, Vice-President of the Society.

All the Chinese Magistrates from the Mixed Court, Chapel and other districts and the representative of the Military Governor of Shanghai, Mr. Tien Ho-yen were also present. Some 2,000 invitations were issued and a great many attended the reception. Many Chinese were present, who donated towards the hospital fund a sum of \$2,000. The highest contribution was of \$500.

The hospital is really in use for four months during the year, and is mostly empty in the winter months.

The Directors are Mr. Shen Tun-ho, and Mr. Chu Pao-san and the resident director is Mr. Shen Tin-chen. Dr. Hans Thue is the physician in charge, and other physicians are Dr. H. C. Patrick and Dr. Y. B. Wong. There are also two student doctors.

The staff is very efficient and trained and consists of 4 male nurses and 2 female nurses. There are also 2 assistants, 2 registrars, 1 accountant and 14 ward boys. There are 6 rooms containing 2 beds each for 1st class patients, at a fee of \$3 per day. There are also five rooms for second class patients with 2 beds in each at a fee of \$1.50 per day, and 6 rooms for 50 beds free of charge.

More accommodation for patients could be arranged for if necessary.

### KITCHENER'S BIOGRAPHY

To Be Written By Secretary, With Lord Derby As Adviser  
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 29.—The Daily Express states that the biography of Lord Kitchener will be entrusted to Sir George Arthur, private secretary to Lord Kitchener since 1914, with Lord Derby as his adviser.

Earl Kitchener's estate has been sworn at £171,420. He bequeathed £200 to each of six members of his personal staff, including General Birdwood; all his lands and estates in East Africa to Colonel Fitzgerald, who was drowned in the sinking of H.M.S. Hampshire and the bulk of his property, including Broome Park, Canterbury, to Commander Kitchener, his nephew.

Earl Kitchener bequeathed £200 each to Colonel F. Maxwell and Colonel Oswald Fitzgerald; £1,000 to Colonel Henry Kitchener; £20,000 in trust to his nephew, Henry Kitchener and £5,000 in trust to his half-sister Letitia.

His swords of honor and other gifts from public bodies devolve as heirlooms in the settled estates. Lord Kitchener's letter calling for 300,000 recruits for the new armies has been sold for £6,000, for the benefit of the Red Cross funds, to Mr. Fenwick Harrison, who is presenting it to the nation.

### 'THE SPIES ROUND-UP' ANOTHER SENSATION

Newman Brings Second Big Feature Film to Victoria;  
Pretty Girl In It

The Spies Round-Up will be shown at the Victoria Theater. Take down the dates and paste them in your hat. The picture will run on July 10, 11, 12 and 13. The Spies Round-Up is another of Mr. Mike Newman's feature pictures. It was none other than Mr. Newman who introduced Shanghai to Hypocrites which enjoyed a wonderful run at the Victoria last week. The central picture of this new picture is a young woman of striking beauty who goes about in all-over tights. It has been remarked that Mr. Newman's pictures run considerably to form. He tells us confidentially that the Spies Round-Up is seven reels of breathless action and warns persons with weak hearts from attending the performances.

### Minister Reinsch Arrives Here

(Continued from Page 1)

spirit struck the right note in seeing the value in the old traditions.

#### New China Rising

A New China was rising in which progress was the watchword. "Your work," said the speaker, "is to place your gifts at the disposal of your country and your fellows and thus make for progress." The true scientific spirit sought to improve conditions and make life happy. It found its expression in honesty, in self reliance and in service.

In conclusion the speaker hoped for "the preservation of the qualities of your great country for ever."

The conferring of diplomas and degrees followed. Prof. M. P. Walker in presenting Dr. Z. T. K. Woo, the General Superintendent Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, for the honorary degree of Doctor of Science, said that Dr. Woo came to the University in 1888. For 7 years he associated himself in everything that made for the good of his college. He helped to found the Debating Society and the Dramatic Club and he was editor of the St. John's Echo. He graduated in 1895 in the very first class presented by the University. He then taught at St. John's and at Nanyang, afterwards going to England and there winning high honors in the world of Science. He became a graduate and Master of Sheffield University and on his return took up his present position and is now technical advisor to President Li Yuan-hung.

Dr. Pott then conferred the degree of Doctor upon Dr. Woo who in a wonderfully clever and helpful speech appealed to the students to supply a great demand for engineers, who, he said, would help to develop the tremendous resources of China.

The singing of the National Anthem brought a great day for both students and teachers to a close.

#### American Association

##### Entertain Dr. Reinsch

Last night Dr. Reinsch was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Committee of the American Association of China. Thus the oldest American society in China was the first to entertain the minister on this his first trip to Shanghai since

taking office as minister. Other guests of the evening were Admiral Winterhalter, Judge Lobingier, Consul General Sammons, and Capt. Sypher. Dr. S. A. Ransom, president of the association, presided and there were present also Vice President Raven, Secretary Findley, Acting Treasurer Sile and Messrs. Connell, Arnold, Read, Seltz and Shengle, members of the committee.

There were no formal speeches, but after being welcomed by Dr. Ransom, Minister Reinsch responded with a most enlightening and suggestive talk on current events in China which led to a very helpful discussion on trade and other relationships between the United States and China.

#### BRITISH REVENUE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, June 30.—The revenue for the quarter totals £72,682,998, an increase of £21,835,862.

#### At the Theaters

The Sea, a striking picture drama founded on Jean Jullien's "La Mer," will be featured tonight at the Apollo Theater. There are three interesting parts. Stolen Glory is a Keystone of the usual vigorous order which abounds with fantastic situations. Other comedies are, Wiffls and the Tell-tale Screen, and There's Many a Slip. The Pathe British Gazette shows war news of unusual interest. Tomorrow night the Apollo starts the showing of the historic classic, Jane Shore.

Hypocrites, the sensational allegory, will be shown for the last time at the Victoria Theater tonight. This picture has caused more discussion than any Shanghai ever saw and has set records in cinema theater attendance for this city. Tomorrow The Broken Coin will be shown at the Victoria. This has been called the premier of all the great serials.

The Olympic Theater is showing tonight The Tower of Victory, a four part picture of striking situations. Besides there is a new War Graphic with scenes from the battlefields of Europe. Several comedies are also on the bill.

Through the Enemy's Lines is a war picture featured tonight on the screen at the Towa Theater. In addition there is a Chaplin called The Face on the Bar-room Floor, Ham in the Harem and beautiful views of Niagara Falls in winter.

### Allies' General Offensive Begun

(Continued from Page 1)

and 2 machine-guns. Only two of them were wounded.

Heavy intermittent rain has not facilitated the work of the British artillery, but the reports of prisoners and aerial observers show that its destructive effects are terrible.

The Times correspondent at British headquarters states that the ground is deep in mud and the trenches water-logged. "Nowhere have we attempted to hold and consolidate the ground won. Our object is to inflict local losses."

#### Enter German Trenches

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:

During the past twenty-four hours, a large number of our reconnoitering and raiding parties entered the enemy's trenches at various points along the entire British front. All achieved their object of inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy and capturing prisoners and stores.

In several instances, our troops remained for a considerable period

in the German lines, repelling the counter-attacks across the open. One raid was made after a discharge of gas and our troops, on entering the German trenches, found a considerable number of enemy dead. Our casualties were insignificant.

The artillery of both sides was active along the front. The hostile trenches were much damaged. Intermittent discharges of smoke and enemy's guns, causing them to displace the positions of their batteries.

Amsterdam, June 30.—A telegram from Berlin states that a heavy artillery duel is proceeding from La Basse to the Meuse. L'Echo Belge states that the Germans are bringing up to the western front new batteries of long-range guns of especially heavy caliber.

### INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION

Tuesday  
July 4, 1916  
PROGRAMME

10.30 A.M.

Boat Races by crews of American Warships in Port on the river, opposite the Bund.

11.00 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.

An informal Reception at the American Consulate-General, to which all Americans are invited.

2.15 P.M.

Flag-raising at the Recreation Ground.

2.30 P.M.

Baseball Game between the Teams of Brooklyn and Cincinnati.

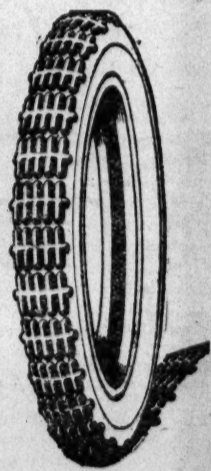
4 P.M.

Baseball Game between the Brooklyn and Shanghai Teams. The public invited

8 P.M.

Dinner at the Astor House, followed by dancing, and a supper on the roof garden at midnight. Two bands in attendance.

## RUN NO RISKS



"BEST IN THE LONG RUN"

Expressed in motoring terms, this present-day motto means the selection of the tyre with the biggest SAFETY record behind it. That tyre is the GOODRICH "Safety Tread"

An integral part of the cover, the five deep rubber fingers of the "Safety Tread, guarantee a tenacious grip, overpower the skid, and make the driver's will effective under all conditions.

## GOODRICH

### Safety Tread Tyres

Obtainable at all Garages, or from the  
Selling Agents

## THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.,

SHANGHAI AND HANKOW

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## INDEPENDENCE DAY

ASTOR

### HOUSE HOTEL

To Commemorate the Anniversary  
of the  
Birth of the American Nation

### SPECIAL DINNER

Will be given Tuesday, July 4, 1916.

Afterwards there will be

### DANCING

In the Palm Court, weather permitting,  
otherwise indoors.

EVERYONE INVITED



to the

# WALK-OVER

## BIG CLEARANCE SALE OF SHOES



### Commencing To-morrow Morning



*It's dividend time for Walk-Over patrons and your dividends, in the form of generous extra shoe-values, are waiting for you at No. 17 Nanking Road. Now is the time to "even up" on the year's shoe purchases. Our well-known policy of complete clearance at the end of each season, affords you your great opportunity for genuine savings. You will learn to know that reduced prices at the Walk-Over Shoe Store mean real economy.*

#### MEN'S BARGAINS IN SHOES

Russian Calf, Black Calf, Vici Kid	
\$14.00 .....	\$10.98
White Buck, Russian Calf, Black Calf,	
Vici Kid \$13.50 .....	9.97
\$12.50 Value in many Styles, Sizes	
and Leathers .....	8.99
\$13.50 Values .....	8.49
Special Lines .....	6.99



#### WOMEN'S BARGAINS IN SHOES

Women's Custom Grade "Walk-Overs" in all leathers: \$15.00	
\$16.00 Values .....	\$10.99
Patent, Dull, White Buck and Black Kid Leathers \$13.50	
\$14.00 Values .....	9.99
\$12.00 and \$12.50 Values .....	9.48
\$11.00 and \$11.50 Values—all Leathers and Sizes .....	8.99
\$10.00 and \$10.50 Values .....	7.99
\$8.50 and \$9.00 Values .....	7.48
Special Lines .....	4.99

Special  
Lines

Special  
Lines

## WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

17 Nanking Road.



## BRITISH ACTORS NOW CALLED BACK TO WAR

Hundreds of Military Age In  
New York Come Within  
The Latest Order

New York, May 14.—A hundred or two jobs for American actors will be thrown on the market when the British order calling home for military service all Britons, married and unmarried, of military age—that is, between the ages of 18 and 41—is obeyed by the many young English actors who have recently flocked here. Since the order was published in the newspapers there has been much speculation in theatrical circles as to its effect on the local stage.

At the Lambs, the Friars, the Players, Keen's Chop House, the Claridge, the Knickerbocker grill, the Astor hunt grill, Browne's Chop House, along the Rialto, in dressing rooms and in the wings, any place, in fact, where two or three actors have gathered together, there the discussion has turned to conscription and the resultant loss to Art, spelled with a capital or a lower-case letter, according to the nationality of the orator.

Many pairs of ears sensitive to the most delicate nuances of speech have been straining for the call. They are not all British ears, either. There was a time earlier in the war when criticism of the many English actors who were here filling roles that might otherwise have been taken by American actors could be heard almost any hour of the day in the tap room of the Lambs. There was talk even of posting an offer of passage to the front for any visitor whose patriotism exceeded his means. But as conditions in the theatrical world improved and the American stage entered upon one of the most prosperous seasons in its history even the voice of Wilton Lackaye, arch anti-Anglophile, subsided. Some of the leaders among the visiting stars have become great favorites at the clubs and this popularity has done much to mitigate criticism, and now that the order to return has come their going will be the source of real regret.

Without regard to how the men themselves feel, obedience to the order will bring about an interesting situation on the local stage. Almost every current attraction has its quota of English actors who are affected by the order and who, no doubt, will answer the call. For while there are extenuating circumstances in the cases of many, which has made their

presence here to date excusable, probably none will contemplate ignoring the order. If patriotism did not counsel obedience, expediency probably will, failure to respond being likely to entail certain penalties, among which the least will probably be renunciation of citizenship should they return later.

The number of English actors in America now is appreciably less than it was a year ago. Since then some have volunteered their services, while others have gone back to England and have not returned. The few who have come since last season do not equal in number those who have gone home. The English invasion, in fact, had begun before the beginning of the war and was brought about by the increased interchange of plays between the two countries. When the war came and conditions in London were unpropitious for players and managers, many of those who were in America decided to remain till eventualities should call them home. Hence it is that nearly every Broadway cast has one or two English actors. Some even have a majority.

None of the three principal representatives of the English stage who have been in this country this season—Sir Herbert Tree, Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, and Cyril Maude—is eligible to service as each is well beyond the age limit, but in the companies of all three are men affected by the order. Each of the three has extensive interests in England and by playing in America at this time each has figured that he was helping the cause by adding materially to the income from foreign sources. Both Sir Johnston and Mr. Maude have returned to London. The latter sailed yesterday.

### Movement to Exclude Yokohama Dock Co's. Foreign Shareholders

Yokohama, June 24.—A general meeting of shareholders of the Yokohama Dock Company was held on Wednesday (21st instant) when it was unanimously decided that the articles of the Company be revised, limiting the shareholders to Japanese subjects, but that those foreign shareholders who have effected registration in the shareholders' list by September 5th this year or their heirs can continue to hold shares. It was also decided that the foreign shareholders must hold their shares in the names of Japanese after that date.

There were no foreign shareholders present at the meeting. The circumstances that have led the Company to conceive the present

idea are stated by the Japan Gazette to be connected with the proposal of Mr. Asano, President of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, to build a new shipbuilding yard in this district. Mr. Asano originally intended to build the yard in co-operation with the Yokohama Dock Co., and negotiations between the parties were at one time progressing very smoothly, but suddenly they fell through. The Company has gradually realized that it is impossible for it to compete with the new yard, seeing that its sole business is the repairing of ships, and it has hit upon the idea of entering upon shipbuilding. To do this it is planning to seek a subsidy from the Government. According to the law of Japan no subsidized company can have foreigners among its shareholders, and so the Company has decided to push foreigners off the list. It is stated that the Company has a few score foreign shareholders, who hold some three thousand shares. These foreign shareholders are not limited to Yokohama and Tokio residents, but some reside in England and France.

### Mme. Bernhardt Acted Close to German Line

'Most Thrilling Event of My  
Life,' Says Actress, Of  
Appearance

Paris, May 13.—"It was the most thrilling event of my career," said Mme. Sarah Bernhardt on her return here from the battle front. She went on:

On her theatrical tour to the army Mme. Bernhardt was accompanied by Lucienne Breval and Fursy, one of the most noted of Paris revue singers. In a three day's visit in the neighborhood of Tonne she gave six performances, in which a selection of "Les Cathedrales" was the most successful feature. One of the performances was given near Pont-a-Mousson, south east of Verdun.

### KODAK Finishing

with us is a speciality. Try us with  
some of your work and be convinced

*Burr* 2 Broadway

and barely a quarter of a mile from the German trenches.

Commenting on her trip, the actress said:

"I have been among heroes whom antiquity would have immortalized. Their spirit was the greatest inspiration I had ever known. No one could feel afraid in such surroundings. When I was closest to the Germans I only regretted that I was unable to see to fire at them."

### TO PUMP OUT ZUIDER ZEE

Project Will Cost the Netherlands  
\$90,000,000

The problem of removing the water from the flooded district of North Holland has revived the project of drying the Zuider Zee, writes Commercial Attache Erwin W. Thompson from The Hague, and bill is now before the Netherlands Parliament for appropriating money for this work. The cost is estimated at \$90,000,000. The principal dam would be about fifteen miles long, averaging twenty feet in height.

One of the most important results accruing from the drying of the Zuider

Zee would be that the new dams would take the place of the several hundred miles of dikes that now protect the lowlands from the Zuider Zee. Under present conditions a strong northwest wind tends to blow the waters of the North Sea into the Zuider Zee and to raise the level of the latter until it sometimes breaks over the protecting dikes and inundates the low polders or meadows.

The flooded district in North Holland which has brought up the Zuider Zee project comprises 40,000 acres. This territory is all below sea level, and is protected from the North Sea by a line of natural sand dunes for most of the distance, and along other stretches by heavy dikes built largely of granite. On the east side, however, the province is protected from the Zuider Zee by a line of earth embankments. The January storm broke through these embankments in several places and inundated the country.

The provincial authorities are now engaged in repairing these breaks in the embankments or dikes, and as soon as these are completed they will begin pumping out the flood water. The arrangement of locks and sluices

is such that at low tide in the North Sea, and sometimes in the Zuider Zee, the water can be drained out to a certain level, but below that it must be pumped. The average height to which the water must be lifted is only three to four feet, but the total amount to be pumped approximates 7,000,000,000 cubic feet.

There are many steam pumping stations throughout the district, which

were destined primarily for taking care of the regular rainfall in the low districts and for pumping water into the high level canals. These pumps will be used to their full capacity, but will necessarily have to be supplemented by many new ones.

If the bill for drying the Zuider Zee is passed by the Netherlands Parliament, it is possible that American contractors may be called upon to build the dams and do the pumping.

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## Yuan's Farewell To Peking

*Social Correspondence of The China Press*

Peking, June 28.—Matters funeral have been occupying the attention of Peking of late almost to the exclusion of politics. There has been a succession of ceremonies and services to the memory of the late President Yuan Shih-kai, all more or less picturesque and impressive. The only two with which foreigners were directly associated were the memorial service held in the Wei Lung Tang of the Presidential Palace on June 26, and the great funeral procession that was held this morning.

The memorial service was attended by all the foreign ministers with their full staffs. There was also a brave showing of Chinese military officers of high rank, whose uniforms and plumed headgear lacked nothing of the picturesque. The foreign advisers and foreign employees of the Chinese government were present in force, also several hundred high Chinese civil officials.

The wall was hung on all sides with mourning streamers of white, black and blue, and festoons of cypress were suspended from walls and ceiling. Wreaths sent by the various government departments were ranged in stands round the hall. The coffin was in a raised recess at the north end of the hall. On an altar below this recess were sacrificial offerings, and flanking the altar were tables on which were the uniform and military equipment of the late President and his Chinese and foreign orders and decorations.

President Li Yuan-hung was present at the service, and his appearance did not suggest the anxiety that it is said the muddled political situation is occasioning him. On the contrary, he looked well and as cheerful as the circumstances permitted.

The service itself was brief, but impressive. It began by the chief mourners, children of the late President, first bowing and then prostrating themselves before the coffin, while low, but penetrating lamentations filled the air. Fourteen Buddhist priests, garbed in robes of gold and red and wearing striking yellow head-dresses, next chanted for about half an hour and then President Li Yuan-hung made three bows to the coffin, offered presents to the shade of his predecessor and withdrew. The foreign ministers in turn bowed once to the coffin, presented wreaths and retired. A similar ceremony was performed by the Secretary of State and other high officials and the service ended.

The last days of Yuan Shih-kai were stormy enough, but his funeral procession was favored by the most perfect "royal" weather. The bluest of skies overhead and that peculiar crystal clearness of the air that is characteristic of North China, helped to accentuate the wealth of color that differentiates an Oriental

funeral procession from the sombre functions of the kind known to the West.

The procession, which was about a mile long, was preceded by ten pairs of herald banners. Then came a military guard of honor; a naval guard of honor and band, musicians and banners; triangular flags; twelve pairs of flags bearing the coat of arms of the late President; fans and sunshades, a ceremonial sedan chair escorted by mounted guards, plects and lamas; the President's band; incense burners and sacrificial stands, a sedan chair containing the tablet of the soul; stands with the late President's uniform and decorations, the mourners, and bodies of military, naval and civil officials. Immediately in front of the catafalque paced the late President's household officials. The procession slowly wended its way from the main gate leading to the Presidential Palace along the wall of the Imperial City to the Chien Sui-chiao (golden water bridge) where it turned sharply to the south, proceeding towards the Chien Men. At this bridge it was joined by the diplomatic corps who followed on foot for some distance.

After passing through the Chien Men the process on proceeded to the station of the Peking-Hankow railway, which lies a couple of hundred yards to the west of the gate. There a huge matchless structure had been erected and in this the coffin was deposited while a service was held. Later the coffin was taken to the special train that was in waiting and was deposited in a car which, from an Occidental point of view, was rather garishly decorated. At two o'clock the train started on the journey to Chang-shu, and for the last time Yuan Shih-kai left the city which a few months before he had founded by himself.

It should be added that the Manchu ex-Emperor was represented by two Princes of his House. The great space created by the demolition of the curtain of the Chien Men last year was literally packed with Chinese until the departure of the train. As the cinematograph operator was largely in evidence opportunities of seeing this historic pageant at second-hand will be afforded.

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## Large Shipment Of Studebakers Arrives

Twenty-Six Cars Received In A Week By Honigsberg In Shanghai

The largest single shipment of cars ever received in Shanghai, or the Far East, was that of twenty-six Studebakers landed by Messrs. H. S. Honigsberg and Co. last week at the steamers Montague and Alvarado. Within a day or two of their arrival, no less than seven were sold and delivered to local residents who were unknown to the sellers before they entered the showrooms to inspect the cars.

Mr. W. L. Prowett is arriving on Wednesday from America to take over full management of Messrs. Honigsberg's Garage, the business having grown to such an extent that the proprietor is unable to take care of it single-handed. Mr. Honigsberg will, of course, continue to take care of the sales.

Mr. Prowett has had vast experience in the motor-car industry during his long connection with the Studebaker Corporation, and comes out primed with the latest wrinkles regarding the care and upkeep of automobiles. He will be a decided acquisition to the motoring public of Shanghai.

Mr. George N. Dewitt, formerly a mechanical superintendent of the Studebaker Corporation, will arrive from America on the 8th instant, when he will take full charge of the

repair department of the company. Mr. Dewitt has been mechanical superintendent of the Studebaker Pacific Coast Service for many years, and his expert knowledge should prove a boon to the Studebaker-using public. Owners of Studebaker cars will, after Mr. Dewitt's arrival, receive the true Studebaker service.

Mr. Goodrich, who has been with Honigsberg and Co. for the past two years, is returning home, after Mr.

Dewitt's arrival, on the expiration of his contract.

During this week, the Honigsberg

Garage is putting ten new 1916 model, 7-passenger Studebakers in the hire department.

Extensive additions and alterations to the garage will be carried into effect in the near future.

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## INDUSTRIAL ENGLAND FIRED BY WAR ZEAL

Munitions Production Goes On  
Feverishly, But With High  
Efficiency

WORKMEN SHOW LOYALTY

Myth of 'Muddling' Shattered  
By Inspection of Areas That  
Are Greater Than Krupp's

Geneva, May 20.—It is inherent in the character of the British to disparage their own achievement. A stranger travelling through the land in time of war must listen to a long series of complaints and maledictions regarding all matters connected with the conduct of the war, until finally he may be almost convinced that affairs are in a very bad way. It is only when the traveler has been filled with tales of woe that he is at last free to find out for himself the truth about the stupendous achievement which these same men are carrying out.

No man who has not seen it can fully appreciate the gigantic scope of industrial England at war. No nation has ever put forth a more boldly conceived nor more overwhelming industrial effort. What the British Navy represents at sea British munitions areas represent on land. It is customary to speak of Krupp's at Essen with bated breath, but Great Britain today is rapidly becoming one vast Essen, increased a hundredfold.

Nevertheless, the average British employer will immediately tell you that his workmen are utterly oblivious of the national crisis; that they do not even realize that a war is being fought; that they limit output deliberately; that wages, high wages, are the workman's one and only thought. Many employers took especial pains to point out to me particular instances of the irresponsibility of the workman.

I thereupon questioned a man working at a lathe in a shell factory: "How much do you earn?"

"Four pound ten (\$22.50) with bonus, last week."

"How many hours did you work?"

"Seventy-five," came the answer.

"Pretty hard work?"

"Yes, but it's got to be done for the fellows out there," the man answered firmly, pointing with his thumb over his shoulder. He then gave his full attention to his lathe.

**Workers Are Patriotic**

I was able to talk with many workmen in various munition factories. I found few who did not seem to realize the importance of their work. I found many who were straining hard to do their best. I believe that the cause of this apparent misunderstanding between the employers and their men may be sought for in the fact that many employers are convinced that they can get 100 per cent. efficiency out of their men, even when these men work twenty hours

more a week than in normal times. All over England I came across this curious anomaly, based on the belief that one man can perform a man's full task, or even two men's work, no matter what the circumstances may be.

The most marked difference between Germany and Great Britain, whether it be in the field or the factory, is the manner in which reserve man power is utilized. In Germany I was impressed again and again by the fact that of each individual only about one-half his normal working efficiency is required. I felt that the tremendous reserve and enduring power of the Germans is due chiefly to their system of organization, which whenever possible puts to a task two men when it is scientifically estimated that one man could do the work. Two guns are always posted where one would seem to suffice, two shells are fired where theoretically only one is needed. In England, on the other hand, I find the contrary system still seems to prevail.

Men strain at their tasks. Men work overtime, exhausting their reserve nerve power in spontaneous bursts of effort. The Minister of Munitions, the great creative spirit behind British war industry, realizes fully that two shells or even three or five are needed to do the work of one, and he is providing in consequence. It would seem important that the industrial employer should realize that this applies to man power also.

**Women Workers To Be Relieved**

Already a movement is under way to relieve women workers of the seven-day week. In some cities I learned that volunteer units of well-to-do women have been formed to take over the week-end work of women in shell and other nationally controlled factories, though hitherto only limited efforts have been made to relieve men.

In the trenches the men are usually in the front line for not more than three days and then go into billets. The strain on these men is relatively no greater than on many munition workers, who are expected to work day in and day out without rest. Any one who has visited the great munition factories as well as the troops in the field would have difficulty in deciding which task is the more arduous.

Trench life, notwithstanding its monotony, has the exhilarating stimulus of the out-of-doors. Munition work, on which the whole basic fabric of modern warfare depends, is depressingly dull with the added strain of exhausting nervous energy. The fact that high wages are paid in many cases has a deleterious effect in that it obviously encourages workers to squander their energy in overwork.

This is more especially true of the workers recruited outside the ranks of normal industrial labor.

In order to appreciate the true significance of the role of the British munition worker and what grave responsibility rests on his shoulders, it need only be stated that 49 per cent. of the total normal industrial horsepower of France is now in German hands, and though France has improvised a munitions area as vast as it is admirable, nevertheless she can no more than provide for her own immediate needs. Belgium, the richest

and most highly organized industrial State of its size in Europe, is also lost to the Allies. Poland and the Baltic Provinces of Russia, the chief industrial regions of the Czar's dominions, are today held by the Germans, and Russia looks to England for help to arm and equip her vast reserves of available men. Italy depends on British coal to keep her plants going, and in one shell factory which I visited I saw a large consignment of shells for the new Serbian Army, which proves that the great British ally has not forgotten the needs of the gallant Serbs.

The obvious conclusion is that England must win and will win this war first at the lathe and forge. This fact cannot be too often stated nor too strongly emphasized. It should be remembered that Germany dared embark on this scheme of world conquest only after she believed she had ascertained that the British workmen were no longer willing or capable to "pile up munitions." This is a creed which the Germans disseminated all over Europe. By flooding the world with their own "munitions" they had led the world to believe—and more especially the Near Eastern world—that Great Britain had lost her industrial leadership. "Muddling through" in some strange manner became a British trade-mark. Many Englishmen curiously enough seemed to lend themselves to this insidious campaign.

Efficiency in England Also

Abroad, no one knew where this

world-wide rumor started, but it goes without saying that German agents let no chance go by to whisper "England-Muddle."

Industrial England, organized and directed as it is at present, cannot fail to affirm and conclusively prove that efficiency organization, and patriotic devotion to the State are as deeply rooted in English character as in the German. As in the past England once again seems called upon to bear the final and most onerous burden of war.

In France every afternoon about 3 o'clock the entire nation waits breathlessly for the "communiqué," which is the bulletin of the day's pulse of the battle line of the republic. Eagerly it is scanned by every man, woman, and child, in every town, village, and hamlet throughout the country. For the time being England's vital communiqué, the pulse of England at war, must not be sought in Flanders, but from the vast army of her munition workers. This must be taken into account in order to weigh significantly England's present share in the war.

If any one wishes to find an important prognostic of a lasting peace, let him visit the munition areas of Great Britain. He will come away with the conviction that England means to win the war.

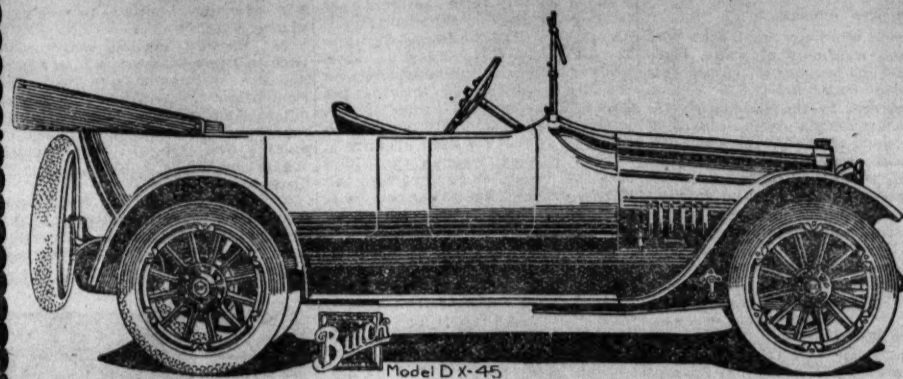
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## Novel Points Of The Law

The latest ruling on the question of dying declarations is made by the Court of Appeals of New York in *People vs. Sprague*, tried in Yates county, in which there was also involved as a basis for a motion for a new trial irregularly by a juror. The court ruled first that the trial was fair and that there was evidence of premeditated design on the part of the defendant to kill the deceased. The syllabus of the opinion contains the following:

Error is alleged in admitting testimony that deceased, when he reached the doorway of his home after he was shot, in answer to the question, "What is the matter?" stated, "Charley Sprague has shot me." Held, that the declaration made under such conditions was not so spontaneous and natural that the truthfulness of the declarant in making it is apparent. It was untrustworthy and should not have been received. This is a case, however, for the application of the rule that a judgment will not be reversed for errors at the trial which did not prejudicially affect the rights of the defendant. The dying declaration of the deceased which was rightly received in evidence, contained the statement that the defendant shot him; his declaration in the doorway of his house added nothing to the facts presented.

The other question involved on the appeal arose from a statement in an affidavit that a juror in the case said during the deliberations of that body that he was a rifle expert and that his experience differed materially from the proof at the trial and influenced him in arriving at the verdict. Another juror said he owned a rifle similar to that had by the defendant and during the trial he experimented with it for the purpose of determining the truth or falsity of the defendant's evidence. While the court said that the defendant's guilt was so firmly established that the alleged improper acts of the juror need not be considered, the court said on this subject:

"It is a right secured by the Constitution and statutes of the State and essential to justice that an accused person shall be judged by a jury upon the evidence received by the trial court in open court and in the presence of the accused. Parties and witnesses are to be heard in open court in the presence and under the direction of the presiding Judge. The law is extremely tenacious of this cardinal doctrine. The oath of a juror is that he will decide according to the law and the evidence given to him—given to him according to the rules of evidence and with the parties face to face. Grievous or fatal injustice and wrong may be done an accused person by a verdict based on any extent upon facts or reasons of which he is ignorant and without the opportunity of refuting or explaining. A slight change in any of the many conditions which surround a transaction may change its result in a manner or to an extent not comprehended, and induce the belief that there is innocence where there is, in fact, guilt, or guilt where there is, in fact, innocence. There is not here, however, any competent proof that any juror was guilty of the serious misconduct charged by the defendant."

The decision of the Supreme Court of California in *Golden Gate Under-*

taking *Company vs. Taylor* reveals a state of facts which causes a correspondent of the Docket to apply the Biblical quotation, "Agree with thine adversary quickly." The case is a notorious example of the law's delays, and the trouble is stated to be due to the system of procedure by which cases may go to many different courts on appeal and are never finally worked out on the merits until sent back to the lowest court to be tried anew. The facts in the case were that one Taylor died in 1903 and in 1905 a suit for the undertaking bill was filed. The subsequent chronology of the case follows: 1909, judgment for plaintiff by Superior Court; 1910, Superior Court denies motion to set aside judgment; 1912, judgment and order affirmed by District Court of Appeal; 1913, judgment and order affirmed by the Supreme Court; 1914, judgment and order reversed on a rehearing by the supreme Court, but not on a point mentioned in any previous opinion. The history of the case leads to the query, "Shall the undertaker agree quickly and charge it to profit and loss?"

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin holds in *Calahan vs. Moll* that it is negligence for the driver of an automobile to turn a corner to the left at high speed by passing close to the left hand curb, where the view is obstructed by a building near the sidewalk.

I was practicing law in Nevada, writes Thomas Fitch in *Case and Comment*, and had successfully defended some men who were accused of stage robbery. A week afterward, with some companions I was "seeing off" a London mining expert who was about to depart on the stage coach. After a round of drinks he said to me jocularly, "I may meet some of your clients on the road. I wish you would give me a pass." "Certainly," I replied. I stepped to the hotel desk and on a sheet of my office paper which I happened to have in my pocket wrote: "To all road agents: Please pass the bearer and oblige me"—signing my name thereto. With a laugh he pocketed the note and we bade each other good-by.

That night, sure enough, the stage was stopped and the passengers lined up and relieved of their money and valuables by masked highwaymen. When my friend was reached he handed my note to the robber, exclaiming, "Here, my man, is a note for you." The robber carried it to the stage coach lamp, read it and handed it to the captain of the gang, who read it and with a grin that could be seen below his mask exclaimed, "That's good!" and passed the bearer of the note without robbing him.

Months afterward I received from the country jail a message from a man who was accused of being a participant in a shooting scrape that he desired to see me. I went there. He said that he desired to employ me to defend him. "I have no cash to pay a fee," said he, "but maybe this will serve for one." He handed me the pass I had issued. "It's good," said I. Could I have said less?

There was a trial on in a justice court in Texas. A witness for the

plaintiff was on the stand and was giving damaging evidence against the defendant who was represented by two old practitioners, one nearly deaf and the other nearly blind.

The nearly deaf one said to his associate: "What did the witness say?" The nearly blind one replied: "What witness?"

Actual and punitive damages, it is held in the South Carolina case of *Osteen vs. Southern R. Company*, L. R. A. 1916 A. 565, may be allowed to a relative in charge of the transportation of a corpse by rail for the act of the conductor in compelling payment of fare with an unlawful excess after a corpse ticket had been procured and surrendered to the baggage master and a check for the casket issued, so that the corpse was under the jurisdiction of the one in charge of the baggage car and not within that of the conductor.

That the police power does not extend to compelling mercantile and commercial houses in a city to close at 6 o'clock in the evening is held in the Utah case of *Saville vs. Corless*, L. R. A. 1916 A. 651, which further determines that an act requiring mercantile houses to close at 6 o'clock in the evening is void as a special legislation if it applies only to cities containing more than a certain number of inhabitants, and exempts from its provision drug stores and persons dealing in foodstuffs.

It is further held that forbidding merchants to keep their stores open after 6 o'clock in the evening unconsciously deprived them of their property rights.

## Turns Foods to Powders

German Scientist's Way of Keeping Eggs, Milk, and Fruit Indefinitely

Munich, Germany (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The latest invention for conserving Germany's food supply, and, scientists believe, one of the most valuable in years, is a machine recently completed by a Munich engineer, G. A. Krause. By the application of a centrifugal force rather than by heat, the machine is said quickly and absolutely to extract the moisture from all kinds of foodstuffs, without removing any of the valuable ingredients.

Milk placed in the new machine quickly turns to a whitish, almost vaporlike powder. But, unlike milk which has been reduced to powder by heating processes, the fluid treated in the centrifugal motion machine is said to lose none of its nutritive value, and when mixed with water an hour or a year later becomes real, pure milk again. It tastes precisely like the original; it contains, as chemical analysis shows, every one of the characteristics and properties of milk, and produces a thick, rich cream—providing the original milk did—from which butter may be churned.

Herr Krause has as yet revealed his exact process to no one, though his machine is open to inspection and he has operated it for the benefit

of scores of scientific men. It resembles a huge wooden boiler set in vertical position—about six feet through and twelve feet high—and is operated by electricity. Since no movement is visible when the motor is turned on, and the drying process is astonishingly rapid the mysterious transformation of milk, eggs, or fruit to powder, before one's eye is almost unannounced.

Inevitably, commercial circles heard of the machine and began to investigate it. A famous Hamburg chemical concern, interested in the problem of drying certain chemicals that spoil in a short time, finally took hold of the machine.

Those who have been in a position to examine the new invention critically and scientifically regret that its completion has come only after twenty months of war, for they are convinced that it could have been of the greatest use in making the lives of soldiers in the field more bearable. The powder of milk or any other food is easily carried and transformable back into food or liquid with such astonishing ease as to make it a thoroughly practical addition to the soldier's kit.

Herr Krause's laboratory machine in Munich is large enough to dry great quantities of any food at once. It can, however, be constructed in almost any size, depending upon the amount of water that it is desired to remove from any given food.

Thus the person who wants to use it exclusively for potatoes has only to indicate how many he wants to dry per hour. Knowing just what percentage of water potatoes contain, Krause is able to estimate with exactitude how large a machine is necessary.

## Dreyfus's Son Is Cited For Bravery At Verdun

Paris, May 12.—Pierre Wreyfus, son of Commandant Alfred Dreyfus of the famous "Dreyfus Affair," who has been serving on the Verdun front as Second Lieutenant in the artillery, has just been cited in the orders of the day for having "particularly distinguished himself during the violent engagements of February 26, 27 and 28" in the Battle of Verdun.

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# What the War Has Done For the Woman's Movement

An Economic Revolution--The New Type--Fashions  
Have Floated Away to Absurdity

By H. G. Wells

To discuss the effect of this war upon the relations of men and women to each other is to enter upon the analysis of a secular process compared with which even the vast convulsions and destructions of this world catastrophe appear only as jolts and incidents and temporary interruptions.

Before the war, in the British community as in most civilised communities, profound changes were already in progress, changes in the conditions of women's employment, in the legal relations of husband and wife, in the political status of women, in the status of illegitimate children, in manners and customs affecting the sexes. Every civilised community was exhibiting a falling birth-rate, and a falling death rate, was changing the quality of its housing and diminishing domestic labor by organising supplies and developing appliances. That is to say, that primary human unit, the home, was altering in shape and size and frequency and color and effect. A steadily increasing proportion of people were living outside the old family home, the home based on maternity and offspring, altogether. A number of us were doing our best to apprehend the summation of all this flood of change. We had a vague idea that women were somehow being "emancipated," but just what this word meant and what it implied were matters still under exploration. Then came the war. For a time it seemed as if all this discussion had at an end, as if the problem itself had vanished.

## Emancipation

But that was only a temporary distraction of attention. The questions between men and women are far more important and far more incessant than the questions between Germans and the rest of mankind. They are coming back now into the foreground of human thought, but amended and altered. Our object is to state the general nature of that alteration. It has still been "emancipation," but very different in quality from the "emancipation" that was demanded so loudly and incoherently in that ancient world of 1913!

Never had the relations of men and women been so uneasy as they were in the opening days of 1914. The woman's movement battered and banged through all our minds. It broke out into that tumult in Great Britain perhaps ten years ago. When Queen Victoria died it was inaudible; search Punch, search the newspapers up to that great dust that the Germans counted on the Suffragettes as one of the great forces that were to paralyse England in the war. The extraordinary thing was that the movement was never clearly defined during all the time of its maximum violence. We begin to perceive in the retrospect that the movement was multiple, made up of a number of very different movements interwoven. It seemed to concentrate upon the Vote; but it was never possible to find even why women wanted the vote. Some, for example, alleged that it was because they were like men, and some because they were entirely different.

## Disengaged Energy

Two statistical factors are to be considered here. One of these was the steady decline in the marriage rate, and the increasing proportion of unmarried women of all classes, but particularly of the more educated classes, requiring employment. The second was the fall in the birth rate, the diminution in size of the average family, the increase of sterile unions, and the consequent release of a considerable proportion of the energy of married women. Co-operating with these factors of release were the economic elaborations that were improving the appliances of domestic life, replacing the needle by the sewing machine, the coal fire and lamp by gas and electricity, the dustpan and brush by the pneumatic carpet cleaner, and taking out of the house into the shop and factory, the baking, much of the cooking, the making of clothes, the laundry work, and so forth, that had hitherto kept so many women at home and too busy to think. The care of even such children as there were, was also less arduous; creche and school held out hands for them, ready, to do even that duty better. And side by side with these releases was a rise in the standard of education that was stimulating the minds and imaginations of women beyond a point where the needle—even if there had been any use for the needle—can be an opiate. Moreover, the world was growing richer, and growing richer in such a way that not only were leisure and desire increasing, but, because of increasingly scientific methods of production, the need for any but very keen and able workers was diminishing. So that simultaneously the world, that vanished world before 1914, was disengaging these great volumes of untrained and unassigned feminine energy, and also diminishing the usefulness of unskilful effort in every department of life.

## The Clash of Sex

Now the debate between the sexes

is a perennial. It began while we were still in the trees. It has its stereotyped accusations; its stereotyped repartees. The Canterbury Pilgrims had little to learn from Christabel Pankhurst. Man and woman in their duet struggle perpetually for the upper hand, and the man restrains the woman and the woman resents the man. In every age some voice has been heard asserting, like Plato, that the woman is a human being, and the prompt answer has been, "But such a different human being." Wherever there is a human difference fair play is difficult, the universal clash of races witnesses to that, and sex is the greatest of human differences. But the general trend of mankind towards intelligence and reason has been also a trend away from a superstitious treatment of sexual questions and a recognition, so to speak, that a woman is "a man for a' that," that she is indeed as entitled to an independent soul and a separate voice in collective affairs.

There have always been two extreme aspects of the sexual debate. There have always been the oversexed women who wanted to be treated primarily as women, and the women who were irritated and bored by being treated primarily as women. There have always been those women who wanted to get, like Joan of Arc, into masculine attire and the school of the "mystical darlings." There have always been the women who wanted to share men's work, and the women who wanted to "inspire" it, the mates and the mistresses. Of course the mass of women lies between these extremes. But it is possible nevertheless to discuss this question as though it were a conflict of two sharply opposed ideals. It is convenient to write as if there were just these two sorts of women because so one can get a sharp definition in the picture. The ordinary woman fluctuates between the two, turns now to the Western ideal of citizenship and now to the Eastern of submission. These ideals fight not only in human society but in every woman's career. Chitra in Rabindranath Tagore's play, for example, tried both aspects of the woman's life, and Tagore is at one with Plato in preferring the Rosalind type to the houri. And with him I venture to think is the clear reason of mankind.

But it was not merely the self-reliant, independence-seeking women who were discontented during the latter half of the nineteenth century. The ladies who specialised in feminine arts and graces and mysteries were also dissatisfied. They found they were not important enough. The former type found itself insufficiently respected, and the latter type found itself insufficiently adored. The two mingled their voices in the most confusing way in the literature of the suffrage movement before the war.

## A New Solidarity

It would be easy to overstate the efflorescence of distinctively feminine emotion, dressiness, mysticism, and vanity upon the suffrage movement. These things showed for anyone to see. This was the broth of the whirlpool. What did not show was the tremendous development of the sense of solidarity among women. Every body knew that women had been hitting policemen at Westminster; it

was not nearly so showy a fact that women of title, working women, domestic servants, tradesmen's wives, and professional workers, had all been meeting together and working together in a common cause, working with an unprecedented capacity and an unprecedented disregard of social barriers. One noted the nonsensical byplay of the movement; the way in which women were accustoming themselves to higher standards of achievement was not so immediately noticeable. That a small number of women were apparently bent on rendering the vote impossible by a campaign of violence and malicious mischief, very completely masked the fact that a very great number of girls and young women no longer considered it seemly to hang about at home trying by a few crude inducements to tempt men to marry them, but were setting out very seriously and capably to master the young man's way of finding a place for oneself in the world. Beneath the dust and noise realities were coming about that the dust and noise entirely failed to represent. We know that some women were shrieking for the Vote; we did not realise that a generation of women was qualifying for it.

The war came, the jolt of an earthquake, to throw things into their proper relationships.

## How Women Have Made Good

There can be no question that the behavior of the great mass of women in Great Britain has not simply exceeded expectation but hope. And there can be no little doubt that the suffrage agitation, in spite of the self-advertising violence of its extravagant section, did contribute very materially to build up the confidence, the willingness to undertake responsibility and face hardship, that has been so abundantly displayed by every class of woman. It is not simply that there has been enough women and every sort of relief and charitable service; that sort of thing has been done before, that was in the tradition of womanhood. It is that at every sort of occupation, clerical, shop-keeping, railway work, automobile driving, agricultural work, police work, they have been found efficient beyond precedent and intelligent beyond precedent. And in the munition factories, in the handling of heavy and often difficult machinery, and in adaptability and inventiveness and enthusiasm and steadfastness, their achievement has been astonishing. More particularly in relation to intricate mechanical work is their record remarkable and unexpected. There is scarcely a point where women, having been given a chance, have not more than made good. They have revolutionised the estimate of their economic importance, and it is scarcely too much to say that when in the long run the military strength of the Allies bears down the strength of Germany.

Those women have won the vote. Not the most frantic outbursts of militancy after this war can prevent them getting it. The girls who have faced death and wounds so gallantly in our cordite factories, have killed for ever the poor argument that women should not vote because they had no military value. Indeed they have killed every argument against their subjection. And while they do these things, that paragon of the virtues of the old type, that miracle of domestic obedience, the German hausfrau, the faithful Gretchen, riots for butter. And as I have before remarked, the Germans counted on the Suffragettes as one of the great forces that were to paralyse England in this war.

## A Passing Type

It is not simply that the British

women have so bountifully produced intelligence and industry; that does but begin their record. They have been willing to go dowdy. The mass of women in Great Britain are wearing the clothes of 1914. In 1913 every girl and woman one saw in the streets of London had an air of doing her best to keep in the fashion. Now they are for the most part as carelessly dressed as a busy business man or a clever young student might have been. They are none the less pretty for that, and far more beautiful. But the fashions have floated away to absurdity. Every now

and then through the austere bustle of London in war time drifts a last practitioner of the "eternal feminine"—with the air of a foreign visitor, with air of devotion to some peculiar cult. She has very high-heeled boots; she shows a leg, she has a skimpy skirt with a peculiar hang, due no doubt to mysteries about the waist; she wears a comical little hat over one brow, there is something of Columbine about her, something of the Watteau shepherdess, something of a vivandiere, something of every age but the present age. Her face, subject to the strange dictates of the mode, is smooth like the back

of a spoon, with small features and little whisker-like curls before the ears such as butcherboys used to wear half a century ago. Even so, she dare not do this thing alone. Something in khaki is with her, to justify her. You are to understand that this strange rig is for seeing him off or giving him a good time during his leave. Sometimes she is quite elderly, sometimes nothing khaki is to be got, and the pretence that this is desired of her wears thin. Still, the type will out. She does not pass with impunity; the last exponent of true feminine charm. The vulgar, the street boy, have evolved one of those strange sayings

that have the air of being fragments from some lost and forgotten chant: "She's the Army Contractor's Only Daughter." Spending it now. Or simply, "Spending it now." She does not pass with impunity, but she passes. She makes her stilted passage across the arena upon which the new womanhood of Western Europe shows its worth. It is an exit. There is likely to be a truce in the fashions throughout Europe for some years. It is in America if anywhere that the holy fires of smartness and the fashion will be kept alive. —London Daily News.



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## You Can Set Your Own Clock Ahead

By Arthur Brisbane

EVERYBODY has read of the new idea spreading through Europe—setting the clock one hour ahead to take advantage of extra daylight in Summer.

When a clock is set ahead one hour, it is six o'clock by that clock reset, whereas formerly it would have been five o'clock.

Presently a man looking at the clock which says six o'clock when it is really five o'clock, jumps out of bed, starts to work and thus saves an hour.

The average human being accustomed to getting up at six would not get up at five, however urged. If the clock tells him it is six o'clock, when it is really five o'clock, he gets up, goes to work and adds one hour to the day's work.

This has been found useful in Europe. It makes the day begin earlier. It gets men to sleep earlier, saving light, increasing efficiency.

It gets people out of bed during the daylight hours when they OUGHT to be out of bed.

It is an excellent idea from every point of view.

Under the old method, the clock stood the same all the year around. No matter where the sun was in the sky, the clock pointed to the hours in a regular way.

Thus in Summer, when days are long and the sun rises early, men have continued getting up and going to bed at the usual hour, instead of adjusting themselves to changing hours of sunlight as they should do—as, for instance, the birds and other animals do.

He who succeeds is the man who USES THE HOURS. Every daylight hour has its value, and can be used for health, for education, for business success.

Here, in the United States, Government has not taken up the question of changing clocks to suit the longer day, and it may not do so.

In Europe war has made government and individuals realize the value of time and labor.

In America we go slowly. But, while waiting for Government to act, YOU CAN SET YOUR OWN CLOCK AHEAD, even though you do not touch the hands of your clock.

You can make up your mind to

let YOUR DAY begin one hour earlier. If you do it, you will have this great advantage:

You will be gaining one hour on your competitors. You will be getting ahead in the world at a faster rate, and you will be increasing your chances of success by increasing your hours of activity.

To set your clock one hour ahead means NOT "work yourself to death," as many young men plaintively put it. It means that you will take one hour from the darkness of the night and give that hour to the sunlight.

And in one hour of sunlight much can be done. In that added hour of the morning you can exercise, walk, THINK, you can breathe fresh air, can make yourself a stronger, more efficient human being.

If you really have ambition, you will set your clock one hour ahead, and make the added hour an HOUR OF WORK.

It is well to remember that nobody is working for you EXCEPT YOURSELF. Whatever YOU want, YOU must do.

Whatever you get, YOU will have to produce.

YOU are the slave working FOR YOU.

Your old age and comfort, years from now, and your pleasure and enjoyment in the near future depend on how your slave, which is yourself, is put to work and kept at work NOW.

There is no doubt that if you owned one thousand slaves, you would get them up an hour earlier in the morning and put them to work if you could.

You do own one good slave, the brain in your head, and everything that you get depends upon how intelligently, persistently and consistently you work that slave.

Try in your own case the experiment that European governments are trying for the nations.

Get your slave up an hour earlier in the morning, put him to work and see what the result will be.

P. S.—Don't forget, however, when you get your slave up earlier in the morning, to make him go to bed an hour earlier at night. Slaves must sleep regularly or work poorly.

## The Next War □ By Herbert Kaufman

WHEN railroads superseded stage coaches we put engineers, not whips, in the locomotives.

The gas business was not developed by candles.

Electrical engineering, rapid transit and skyscrapers necessitated the creation of specialists.

New conditions demand men competent to deal with them.

Forces have obtruded themselves upon the country for the handling of which numbers of our public officers are outright misfits.

There are insistent problems facing America which cannot be solved by insular or inept legislation.

The schooling and experience which qualified many men at the last elections are now inadequate for the responsibilities which neither we nor they anticipated.

The world was at peace. The extension of military strength was not an issue. The tariff question wore a different complexion. There were no closed markets to our products or for our necessities. Immigration was steadily increasing. Our factories were busy producing standard merchandise. The ships of all nations were at our disposal.

Our chief concerns were internal. Our attention was centered upon currency reform, trust administration, railroad regulation. Then suddenly Europe ran amuck and upset every plan and calculation in the universe.

For the first time we were brought to realize the many ways in which our fortunes are involved with those of every civilized Power. Now we know that the two hemispheres are Siamese twins, bound by a stretch of ocean. It is impossible to cut ourselves off even if we wished it. We are learning tremendous and momentous lessons—lessons which others are teaching us at a ghastly price in lives and billions.

We will never think again as we thought, be as we were. We cannot return to old ways because, in the light of recent development, they will not serve the future. Our ideals are permanently altered; we are not cer-

tain what we must do tomorrow, but we are sure of many things it will be inexpedient to repeat.

Reason does not rule the earth—twenty million men in arms prove it. Logic can't debate with lightning. The New Diplomacy is a 42-centimeter shell.

Whether we become a martial Republic or continue in the paths of our fathers, we must prepare for probabilities.

We have witnessed miracles of efficiency over there for which we have no equivalent. The Bröbbing-nagian war machine which today is making sausage of civilization will eventually be dismantled, reassembled and devoted to the task of recreation.

Their wits sharpened upon such necessity as we have never met, these people, already habituated to superhuman endeavors, will soon begin to battle as valiantly and unitedly to restore and replenish their empires.

Grim and dogged communities will emerge re-tempered from the ordeal of the crucible.

They are accustomed to economies we will not consider—to regulations we deem hateful. Consolidated for generations to come, welded by a common cause of grief and penury, they will labor without clocks, without diversion, political differences, racial hates or religious prejudices and divert to their occupations the enormous efficiency they the demonstration on the battlefield.

While they grow hard and sturdy under the Spartaning, we keep increasing our scale of expenditure and welcome new indulgences. We can as little oppose their inevitable competition with our present careless, wasteful, costly methods as we are equipped to resist their battalions.

Before long we'll be fighting for industrial survival against armies of workers directed by statesmen, scientists, engineers and academicians, merchants, manufacturers, farmers and transportation experts. Who will be making our plans then? There is more than one form of national defense—and we can't forego any of them.

We may not draw the sword, but we are in for war—a war of wits and wills.

## Sees Graver Menace Behind The Great War

Sir Ronald Ross, One of the World's Greatest Scientists, Sounds Warning That Civilization, Having Gone Far Toward Conquering Physical Disease, May Soon Face Destruction Because of Spiritual Decadence.

By Edward Marshall  
(New York Sun)

Does this war mean that humanity has reached that crucial cycle of development which is likely to be followed by degeneration?

The greatest of all archaeologists, Flinders Petrie, says that is what occurred in Egypt, in Greece, in Babylon and in Rome. After that they died.

Now one of the world's most eminent modern scientists, Lieut.-Col. Sir Ronald Ross, whose name is potent and whose knowledge magic, hints to me that he believes this war to be the sign of Germany's decadence and a warning, not only to the other fighting nations but to the United States, that national habits must be changed, national aspirations raised if they are not to suffer likewise. We talked the matter out in his great house in London recently.

Before recording what he said let me relate something of his wonderfully brilliant career, which ranks him among the foremost of the world's distinguished scientists.

His best known service to humanity was the discovery in 1897 of the part played by the mosquito (anopheles) in the transmission of malarial fever. This discovery has been as important to tropical countries as was the discovery that yellow fever can be transmitted only through the bite of the same insect. He began his study of malaria while in the Indian service and in 1899 he headed an expedition to West Africa, which there found the malaria bearing mosquitoes.

Many professional, scholastic and other honors have been given to him. He is K. C. B. and an officer of the Order of Leopold II.; he has received the Distinguished Service Order and is a F. R. S. and an honorary fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia. He was the winner of the Nobel prize for medicine in 1902. Besides holding his present important post in the British army medical service he is now a professor of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine of the University of Liverpool.

"Modern science," he said thoughtfully, "has made it possible to conduct a mighty war without the accompaniment of epidemics, even though it be carried on among conditions which twenty years ago would have caused frightful waves of sickness, which undoubtedly would have been responsible for more deaths than weapons so far have caused."

"But that is merely the record of the medical work in the war. It cares for the fighting men efficiently and keeps them in condition to do good fighting. The surgical side, upon which, naturally, I am less informed, for I am a medical man rather than a surgeon, has done literal marvels."

"Really neither the medical nor the surgical side of this war, however, is the aspect worthy of the most careful consideration. The psychological side is of really great importance, and here we find a startling situation."

"While science has been working with such self-sacrificing ardor and humane efficiency for the good of mankind it cannot but seem damnable to a worker in that field like myself that any other influence should have been nurtured until it has become great enough to undo and destroy and set mankind upon the backward track."

"This barbarous war certainly will not mean a physiological, a psychological or a social advance any more than it will mean an economic advance to the nations involved through no fault of their own or to that nation which alone must be held responsible for the world disaster."

"I am convinced that in the past war sometimes has had an effect beneficial to the development of humanity. Among savages war tended to kill off the weaker tribes and individuals, leaving the stronger to perpetuate the race. Later in the path of human development war tended to decimate those nations in which the sense of duty was not well developed."

"The human race is millions of years old and has reached its present stage of progress through the gradual education of all its faculties, all this education having been supposed to tend away from barbarism and crudities. War has been a part of this educational process, in the past making men brave, perhaps making them self-sacrificing."

"It may be that such warfare

tended to develop the individual along lines necessary to his best advancement, but there can be found no excuse for thinking that such a war of machinery and submergence of the individual as that which at present is being conducted by Germany against the civilized world will have any such desirable effect.

"Such a war as that which at present is in progress kills off the most desirable, not the weakest, and tends to leave the no accounts behind to propagate the future race. Observe the unenlightened youth in London, Paris, and I have no doubt, in Berlin."

"Therefore it is not likely that the present war will be followed by any equivalent advantages to the race. The unlikelihood of this is much increased by the degrading effect upon the German people, an important division of the race, which must inevitably result not only from the barbarities which they have been led to practise and to tolerate, but from the lying and spying which have been popularized among them by their Government and trusted leaders of thought."

"Little consideration seems to have been given to this threat against the future by students of the situation, but I believe it to be serious. The thought is insistent in my mind that it may indicate a very serious racial tendency. Merely as a philosopher I am in agreement with Prof. Flinders Petrie's archaeological theory that the human race improves and becomes decadent in cycles."

"According to him a period of decadence now is due and the thought inevitably is suggested that Germany's course in this war, as well as Germany's forcing of this war upon the world, indicated that it has come. He made out eight cycles of civilization."

"There is danger of his accuracy sufficient to justify grave consideration of the situation by leaders of thought in the nations which continue sane. It seems clear to me that as soon as this tragic war comes to its conclusion the race, if it is to escape further grave disaster, must devote its energies to counteracting this alarming tendency."

"Flinders Petrie gathered evidence to the effect that Egypt was affected by cycles of decadence and improvement about every 1,500 years. He established the facts and the evidence to be found in the history of Greece, Rome, India and China is always before us. We know that China and India have not had an original idea in centuries."

"A great natural law is behind civilization. The fact that the Germans created this war without a real chance of gaining by it is proof, to my mind, of the onset of their decadence."

"This war is unique. The old wars were either purely military or brought about by religious ideas in conflict. The Thirty Years war and the Napoleonic wars grew out of human aspirations toward liberty. But this great struggle was started by the Germans in a spirit of the purest brigandage."

"That indicates a serious mental state, for, setting aside the fact that they must have been fools to think that they could win, we find that even should they win they would gain nothing by the victory."

"There was a nation which had been advancing in every desirable way, suddenly gone mad and stopping its own and others' progress. The spectacle has been akin to that which would be offered by a millionaire who ran into the street and tried to steal a watch out of the pocket of a passerby. It seems to me that in the folly of the process lies a symptom worse than is to be found in its wickedness."

"Before this war began there was not a man, woman or child in this kingdom who wanted war with Germany or anybody else. My brother is a military man and was the first to warn the nation in his books, 'Problems of National Defence' and 'Representative Government and War.'"

"These books were among the important influences which led Gen. Roberts and the National Service League to urge military training before the war began. I helped in this propaganda and can say from personal knowledge that our people not only felt secure, but were averse to any military adventures. It was impossible to induce them to pay any attention to the clearly indicated danger."

"We endeavored to do nothing further than to make them listen to warnings of the necessity for public defence, but we failed utterly. I was one of the Parliamentary party which visited Russia just before the outbreak of the war, and there we found a similar condition of affairs. Only France knew, only France even

suspected. She had paid her bitter bill to Germany in days gone by; apparently her students of the world's social tendencies were more accurate than any others in their estimate of the effect of modern theories upon the German mind."

"Are you prepared to estimate how far a decadence similar to that of Germany has set in in other nations?" I inquired.

"I hope that no decadence similar to that of Germany has set in in any other nation," said Sir Ronald. "What I wish might be effectually done is the task of arousing all intelligent humanity to the apparent dangers of the situation, with the hope that after this war some definite effort may be made to avoid a similar decadence elsewhere."

I inquired about the new sex problem which so many think is certain to arise as soon as the war ends, even if it is not already upon us. I have heard some say that this will come as the forerunner of decadence in England.

"I believe the American press generally exaggerated the importance of the sex situation in England before the war," Sir Ronald replied. "I did not believe then, nor do I believe now, that we were then upon the verge of anything really serious. I personally am in favor of votes for women."

"The whole movement here was largely engineered, or at least accentuated, by politicians and notoriety seekers. Much of its importance was fictitious."

"The war's effect upon the situation will be very great, and one of its first manifestations will be to give the vote to women. I believe this will be one of many great changes to follow the war and that it will help toward another, which, I hope, will be the abolition in England for a long time of party politics."

"Party politics here, as elsewhere, has been responsible for many evils, all tending toward that decadence which Petrie prophesied. Among these, the neglect of science and bad town and city management were having their very serious effects upon progress."

"I believe the great problem before this nation, and perhaps before your own, is the disease of party politics. I warn Americans against it. Democracy was really a plan supposed to provide for rule by the best man in the country. It was hoped that it would set aside the truest sort of an aristocracy."

"But, here, at least, and some say in your nation, it has shown tendencies of degenerating into rule by adventurers, who will say anything, do anything, wear any label in order to advertise themselves. Militant suffragism was largely engineered by that class of men, not by women at all, and the same class was responsible for that lack of preparation which gave Germany her chance for the commission of the world crime now in progress."

"It is undeniably a monstrous thing that civilization, advanced to its present stage, should find it necessary to kill young men by the millions for nothing at all. It is monstrous that such slaughter should be possible. I lost my own son in the early days of the war."

"We must, you must, Germany must advance beyond the stage at which such horrors can occur, or as an alternative we must fall into the degeneration which the Romans found."

"But I am not entirely a pessimist. I believe, for instance, that the outdoor life which the fighting men are finding in the trenches will give at least British manhood a fillip upward, tending to take it out of employments which are not quite masculine but into which men largely have entered of late years. Here in England men have been house servants, bus conductors, shop salesmen, book-keepers, etc., to a degree which has had its effect upon our national vitality."

"But will not the general entrance of women into employment on a larger scale than ever known before be an equally bad result?" I asked.

"On the whole I do not think so. I am not at all opposed to the idea that women should work hard. One of my daughters has been making shells ever since the war began and it has not harmed her in the least."

I asked Sir Ronald about drink. "It is a fact," said he, "that the nations now at war, especially Britain, Germany and Russia, are alcoholic nations. I, myself, am not a teetotaler, but as chairman of the National Efficiency Commission I am trying to stop drinking among war workers."

"In a sense I believe it may be said that inordinate beer drinking in Germany is responsible for the general German attitude which

(Continued on Page 11)

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21 NANKING ROAD

*By George McManus*



## Why the Germans Have Persisted in Verdun Battle

While French Hold East Bank of the Meuse, Teutonic Communications Will Be Threatened in Case There Is a Successful Allied Attack

By a Military Expert  
(New York Times)

The world is at a loss to find a thoroughly satisfactory reason for the persistence of the Germans in forcing the fighting about Verdun. To the world it has seemed as if the Germans had been defeated in this battle long ago. Months have passed since a German gain of any importance has been chronicled. In that time there have been many heavy attacks, prepared by artillery fire and delivered by infantry in their final stage, but all have shattered themselves against the wall of the French defense. The German losses have continued to be heavy, indisputably heavier than those of the French, yet the attacks continue. It is no wonder that the neutral world looks on in amazement and asks why.

There are undoubtedly political reasons. What these might be were mentioned in the first of these reviews dealing with the German offensive. It is needless to repeat them, but it might be said that the most potent seems to be the necessity at home for a justification of the military existence of the Crown Prince, augmented now by a justification for the many thousands of German lives he has sacrificed in the Verdun fighting. Had the Germans, in accordance with their original hopes and expectations, taken Verdun in the first two weeks of the fighting and thrown the French back off the Meuse River from the Argonne to the Vosges Mountains, they would have accomplished something that might well be calculated to have revived the waning belief in the irresistible power of the German Army. It would have echoed throughout the world, both neutral and belligerent, where the ancient glamour which surrounds the idea of the French fortress still exists. It would have been a serious blow to the French, not only in their pride, which is deservedly great, but in actual loss of men and material.

The crossing of a river like the Meuse, with the attendant congestion of bridges and roadways, subject always to the fire of the German artillery, would have cost the French heavily. But the problem during the first two weeks was a simple one to what it is now. In the first place, the French have caught their breath; the moral effect of the retreat of the first few days has been dissipated, and instead there is the belief that they have successfully resisted the terrific battering of the very best that Germany had to produce for a period of at least two months without wavering. All the plan, the high morale is now with the French. This is an important element in considering the military fitness of any army, just as it is in any walk of life. We can do and generally do those things which we believe we can do. If anything happens to shake that belief, our efficiency dissipates in the degree that our confidence is lost.

Again, there is the question of shell. No commercial or manufacturing people in the world today, no matter how well organized or how efficient they may be, can manufacture shell at the rate they are consumed in a modern battle. It is estimated, for example, that two batteries of French 75-millimeter guns can use up in one day the output of 5,000 men for a week. At no battle or series of battles yet fought has artillery been used so lavishly as in the battle of Verdun. The depletion of shell, therefore, is a serious matter to any side contemplating an offensive this year. This is said to be one of the German objects in projecting and in prolonging this battle. If so, the chances are that they have so far been successful.

It will be most unexpected and surprising if the French are found to have enough shell to launch an attack this year of any great extent. They had naturally a great reserve when the battle started and are manufacturing at the estimated rate of about 250,000 a day of all calibres. But in two days fighting in Loos and in the Champagne they used up nearly 2,000,000. How many they have used since February 21 no one knows, or could even approximate. The Germans, too, will be handicapped for the same reason. It is probable that their reserve supply, in spite of all the offensive work they have done, was greater than was that of the French. But their expenditure, particularly of heavy shell, has been much more lavish. The French apparently have not used as great a proportion of heavy shell in this battle as the Germans have, principally for the reason that there has been no such necessity. The Germans have had to pound to pieces and ruin intrenchments, the French have had to disable men. The German problem was to make every shelter held by the French a shelter no longer by blasting it; the French problem was to put out of action as many as possible of the men who were coming forward. The former re-

quires heavy artillery, the latter quick-firing light artillery and machine guns. To return to the military reasons why the German attack is still continuing after what seems to have been already a defeat, we must look at Verdun in its relation to the entire line from Neuport to the Swiss frontier. Suppose the French were to launch a successful offensive from Verdun, what would then be the German situation? The battle line from Neuport to Verdun is a huge semicircle, an enormous salient, the apex of which, if we may speak of any geometrical figure so rounded as having an apex, is at Soissons. Looking at the battle line in this light, let us see what Verdun does.

In the first place it threatens one of the great arteries on which the Germans place a great deal of dependence—the line through Metz. More particularly in its relation to the salient, it threatens the line through Luxembourg. If the French were to start an offensive along the chord connecting Verdun with Neuport, the first thing that would happen in the event of a success would be the cutting of the German line of communications, and the consequent retirement of a great part of their western front. This is so obvious a danger that it needs no dilution. A glance at the map will show the whole thing. For this reason the existence of the Verdun salient, with the French holding the eastern bank of the river, is a threat which the Germans cannot ignore. If the Verdun area could be taken and the French line forced to move back from the Argonne to St. Mihiel—an unqualified possibility if Verdun falls—the German position would be very much bettered. The French could hardly attack from this quarter at all, owing to the difficulty of crossing such a stream as the Meuse, where they would be under the concentrated fire of German artillery skillfully posted on the heights of the opposite bank.

By the capture of the position the Germans would gain control of the entire river, which would make a French offensive not only from Verdun but from any point along the river an improbable occurrence. There is here, then, a reason why the Germans place, or seem to place, such a high value on the Verdun area. There is also an apparent though not an evident reason why the French are willing to make such an effort to hold it. But there is more to it than this—the character of the French defense, in their plan of battle.

The combined English and French armies on the Continent greatly outnumber those of the Germans. This, of course, is generally admitted. The French, therefore, are able, should they see fit, to concentrate a much greater force in the Verdun area than the Germans can confront them with. Therefore, if the French had any idea of using Verdun as a point from which to launch an offensive later on, their fight would have been an entirely different one. They would never have permitted the Germans to drive them back from the outlying positions, had they been willing to sacrifice

the men to hold their ground. The strength of the modern defensive is admitted. The superiority in numbers cannot be denied. The French artillery is equal, and, if we consider the light field artillery, superior to that of the Germans. In quality their individual soldiers are just as good, even if they cannot be driven like the Germans. By counterattacking them from the very beginning, wherever they were thrown temporarily out of a position, there can be no doubt that the French could have held the Germans back in the advanced line for weeks.

There is no other deduction of which the situation is capable than that the object of the French is purely and simply to make the Germans pay the highest possible price for everything they take. If this is not so, the French would seem to be conducting their operations about Verdun without rhyme, reason, or plan. Such an assumption is, of course, ridiculous.

Consider, in this light, the French defense since the beginning. Except for the first two days of the attack, the French have retired, if at all, very slowly, or have been content to remain entirely on the defensive. There has been a complete absence of counterattacks, except at such times and in such localities as distinctly menaced some important position. They have never made any consistent effort to regain the ground which they had lost. Invariably their retirement has been slow, careful, and deliberate, with a stubborn resistance at chosen points. Counterattacks have been made at Avocourt to regain the redoubt near the southern edge of the woods; at Vaux, when a further success would threaten the plateau on which the old fort is situated; at Douaumont, when the plateau of that name was threatened; at Le Mort Homme and at Hill 304, because of the importance of those positions to the maintenance of the line's continuity. In each case the counterattacks were successful, but were not pushed beyond the point where the French had attained the particular object at hand.

And yet there has been a constant superiority in numbers. No other deduction seems possible than that the French plan is simply one of exhaustion. They know with fair accuracy the German situation with respect to numbers. In fact, they know it almost certainly. The Germans have published many casualty lists in which the numbers of dead, wounded, and missing appear. From this the proportions can be readily figured. The French know how many prisoners are in the hands of the Allies. The rest is easy. They know also their own numbers and those of their allies, and from this knowledge appreciate much more deeply than is the case with a neutral whose only figures are estimates what losses mean to Germany's cause.

The whole thing is an excellent indication that there is a strong probability of truth in the claim so often made by military critics in this country, that the German numbers are truly fading and that the Verdun fighting was inaugurated to take advantage of the time at which these numbers were at their maximum. As time passes, and the Germans are no nearer their goal, the entire conception of the battle of Verdun seems to have been a terrible blunder on the part of the German higher command. Not many weeks must elapse before we can tell whether this is really true.

One more point. It is apparent that the reports issued from Germany are not as trustworthy as those which were given out a year ago.

There have been several examples of this in the last few weeks, one of which I have commented upon in former reviews. By way of illustration, I will mention several of the more important errors that have come to my attention:

Early in the fighting Berlin announced that the Plateau of Douaumont was in German hands. It has never been held by the Germans since the battle began.

Somewhat later a report was issued that the village and fort of Vaux had been taken. The Germans were for a short time in possession of the village, but they have never yet reached the plateau of the fort.

Early in April Berlin announced the capture of Le Mort Homme. There has been published in an American magazine an article written by a German, who tells how the Germans captured this hill and the advantage it will be in future operations. Le Mort Homme is still where it was on February 21—in French hands.

Unofficially, or, to be more correct, semi-officially, it is stated that behind the lines in the Verdun area 400,000 Germans are confronted by 800,000 French. This statement is so ridiculous as to need no comment.

The Cologne Gazette announced in the latter part of March that the French paper *Homme Enchaîné* had been suppressed for announcing the fall of Verdun, which for political reasons the French desired to conceal. No comment is necessary on this kind of business. Each must draw his own conclusion. The indications are that something is wrong in the relations between the German military authorities and the people at home. At least the matter presents food for thought.

It is beginning to look as if the Germans were weakening in their great effort and that the last phase of the battle were now in progress. It is to be expected, of course, that from time to time there will be periodic outbursts of activity. But the consistent effort by which battles are won seems to be expiring, if indeed it is not already dead. It has not been characteristic of the actions of the German higher command to continue a fight when the attainment of the end seemed a hopeless task. At the same time it has not been characteristic to stop suddenly an action once begun. More probable is the theory that these attacks will go on from time to time, each one being less severe than its immediate predecessor, until they die out entirely.

## WHY PEOPLE ARE BUYING ANNUITIES

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Since the war began a very large number of men and women, hitherto dependent for their income upon interest or dividends, have sold their investments and Bonds and purchased an Annuity. As a result they have increased their income considerably—some incomes have been doubled, others increased three-fold, some even four-fold—and at the same time eliminated every kind of risk. The income is larger, safer, and known to the penny piece. It is sure for life.

The leading Company for Annuities is the Sun Life of Canada. This great Company offers exceptional advantages to those who desire to increase their income by this popular means. Not only are its rates better than those quoted by any other first-class Company, but it gives still more favorable terms to men and women whose health is impaired. This is an advantage of utmost value. Moreover, the Sun Life of Canada has Annuity plans of a most interesting character which cannot be obtained elsewhere.

For Ordinary (Immediate) Annuities, the Sun Life of Canada gives the equivalent of 8½ per cent. to a man 55 years of age, 9 per cent. if 57, 11½ per cent. if 65, 15 per cent. if 72, 17 per cent. if 75. Annuities may be purchased for any amount and at any age. Other kinds of Annuities include Joint Life, Deferred, Educational, and Annuities with guaranteed return of Capital.

The Sun Life of Canada has assets of \$15,000,000 under strict Canadian Government Control.

Interesting booklet, "A larger income for life," giving full particulars of Annuities, may be had by writing to Barnes Moss (Manager), Sun Life of Canada, 22, Kiangso Road, Shanghai.

N.B.—All money received during the War from purchasers of Annuities will be re-invested in War Loans. Over £1,000,000 already invested in this way.

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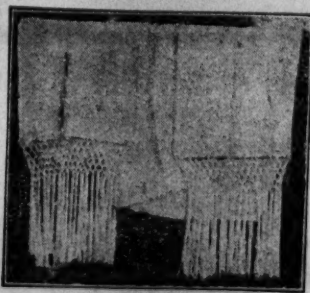
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# Every Woman Wants A Home of Her Own

The above phrase is axiomatic. Every woman's intuition is for the home, home surroundings, home comforts. This intuition is given greatest effect when the home is her own, not only in name, but in fact—a building planned by skilful architects to suit individual taste and local conditions. For instance, what woman in Shanghai would choose to occupy a house if the principal rooms had a northern aspect? Too often, in the rented house, has she found that climatic disadvantages have been ignored by the builders, the location of the principal rooms making them insufferably hot in summer and unbearably cold in winter.

This illustrates one of the houses we are now building:

A detached residence at the corner of Rue Massenet and Rue Moliere. It contains on the Ground-floor—a Drawing Room, Dining Room, Hall, a small Entrance Hall, Kitchen and Pantry. 1st Floor—two Bedrooms with bathrooms attached, and Stair Hall. The 2nd Floor contains two Bedrooms, a Bathroom and Boxroom.

**DRAWING ROOM**—18' x 15'—hardwood floor, large fire-place. Two French-windows open to a Verandah and Terrace.

**DINING ROOM**—18' x 21'—connects with the Drawing Room by sliding doors. It has a hardwood floor. A panel wainscot 5'6" high runs around the walls.

**KITCHEN & PANTRY** are supplied with the necessary cupboards, tables and sinks. The floors and wainscot are of tile. Gas is laid on.

**BEDROOMS**—16' x 21' & 16½' x 15', have hardwood floors, full-length mirror doors, cupboards, and French-windows opening out on to a Verandah 18' x 8'. The rooms are white enameled.

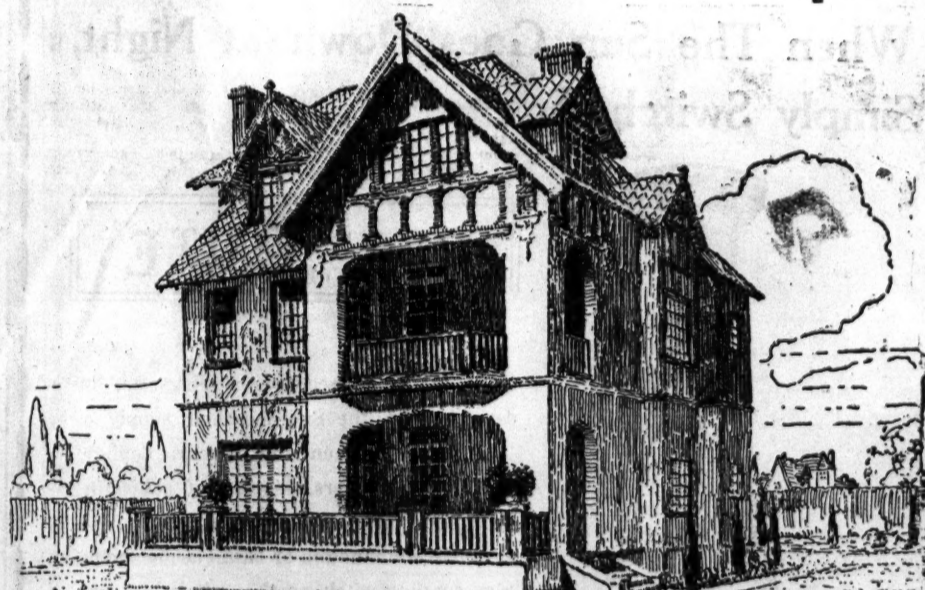
**BEDROOMS**—2nd. Floor—13½' x 24½' & 14' x 20'—contain cupboards, are white enameled, and have large windows facing South.

**BATHROOMS** are fitted with porcelain tubs, flush closet combinations, and lavatories. The floors and walls are tiled. Gas is laid on.

**SERVANTS' QUARTERS**—Four boys' rooms above Kitchen may be shut off from the main house by the locking of one door.

**THE LOT** contains about 2½ mow, with room for tennis court, flower-beds and garage.

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We shall be glad to talk the matter over with you

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## WOULD TEACH HATRED OF GERMANY IN FRANCE

Only Thus, Says a Pedagogue, Can Barbarism Be Successfully Opposed

A significant commentary on the difficulties which pacifism on the Ford and other models has to face is furnished in recent utterances of French and German leaders of opinion, from which citations follow.

Writing in L'Institutur Français, A. Danilaut says:

The teaching of heroism is an insufficient barrier against this unspeakable barbarism which is always active, always on the alert. We must oppose to it the menacing point of a formidable sword forged by hate. Our teachers, if they comprehend the sacred mission which events are imposing upon them, will constitute themselves propagandists of the method which our adversaries have always cynically employed in order to attain their hateful end of universal domination.

To the scrap heap with the hallucinations of Rousseau, the palinodes of Voltaire, the adjurations of Lamartine and Victor Hugo, and the dreams of Jaures! Let us create a new mentality based upon the anti-human manifestations of the Germanic hordes. No more sentimental verbiage, which means time wasted for our youth and for France, but good, strong, frequent lessons in which shall vibrate the metallic notes of patriotic anger, the only sentiment which Frenchmen worthy of the name can entertain for this sort of enemies.

Under the caption "Objectionable Promiscuity," L'Echo de Paris recently printed this editorial observation:

The faithful who attended high mass on Sunday, January 16, at St. Martin's Church, in —, were surprised to see each door guarded by a territorial with fixed bayonet. They understood the reason for this precaution when they saw at the right of the

## Invents Signal Light That Flashes Its Rays 150 Miles



E. G. Fisher, chief of the Survey Instrument Bureau in Washington has just invented a new dry-cell signal light which casts its rays for a distance of 150 miles through comparatively thick smoke or haze. The new light is said to be 150 times more powerful than the acetylene gas lights now used for signal work. It will be used on surveys in the mountains in the western states, where the distance between stations is frequently more than 100 miles.

choir a score of German prisoners promiscuity, and to have a special mass said for the German prisoners in their own quarters? Their old God (leur vieux Dieu), the destroyer

of cathedrals, has nothing in common with the God of the Gospels, and it is not fitting that their prayers should mingle in the same temple with those of French soldiers and their families.

As for the Germans, it was possible, perhaps, to smile at the characterization by the historian Lassen of the Teutons as the chosen people of the Most High, dismissing his outgivings as those of a man in his dotage; but one can scarcely adopt the same attitude toward Richard Dehmel, who is recognized as Germany's greatest living poet, and whose verse in time of peace proclaimed him a cosmopolite of Goethe's type. Here are some excerpts from a recent address in glorification of the German spirit delivered by him before a Berlin audience:

We must not let this spirit be subjugated by the foreign spirit; on the contrary, we wish to spread it as far as we can over all the world, because we regard it as the best fitted to bring to fruition all that is humanly worth while, all that is beautiful and sacred in the goals which we can set before ourselves for attainment; because without it we should be mere senseless apes; because we owe to it our noblest sentiments, our understanding of honor, our fidelity, our confidence in ourselves, our appreciation of the divine and of liberty, our faith and our devotion.

Our victory will lead us, not to death, but to life everlasting, so far as that is possible on earth. We know, more clearly, more thoroughly, than any other nation what this world-war signifies; Germany is giving the world an enduring example of the formidable force of will. That is why we must hold out—not for so many billions of marks, so many square miles of territory, or so many millions of inhabitants. Even if we have to suffer a few decades for our victories, what does it matter? Our example will remain a heritage to the remotest future; it will continually awaken a new force of will; it will exalt every creative force; it will increase all force having a lofty ambition, not only in our own country, but among the human race at large until at last the world shall be ripe for the Third Kingdom of salvation, of the peace of which the Apostles dreamed, which will be called "the league of the European States under the domination of the German spirit."

## DUST JAMMED NEW PISTOLS

Officer, After Fight, Found He Had Pounded Weapon on Knee

Field Headquarters of the United States punitive expedition in Mexico, May 17 (via Motor Truck to Columbus, N. M., May 24).—One fault with the army forty-five pistol, with which nearly sixty Villa bandits were killed at the Ojos Azules fight on May 5, was developed in that action. It was the tendency of the pistol to jam with dust so that the mechanism would not work automatically. The fight, however, proved the deadly effectiveness and power of this new pistol, stamping it as the best shooting pistol the army has tried. The dust particles which caused a few of the pistols to jam sifted into the holsters while the men were on the march.

Lieutenant A. P. Lord of Rockland, Maine, in this fight found his pistol jammed when he tried to open

fire. He pounded it against something solid, the jar restoring the weapon to running order immediately.

ly. After the fight Lieutenant Lord discovered that the solid object he had pounded was his knee.



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Lux is the acme of laundry refinement. It cannot harm the daintiest texture—neither will it impair the soft white hands of the lady who takes a pleasure in the washing of her own dainty fabrics.

Lux is also good for washing such things as mother-of-pearl, silver ware, and plated goods, in fact, Lux is good for every form of domestic cleanliness!

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BRASCOLITE?**

A fixture—not a new kind of lamp, but a fixture designed to give a combination of diffused and reflected light—diffusion from the bowl and reflection from the depolished white reflecting plane. The light given is shadowless, white, uniform and soft, and photometric tests prove that the Brascolite system is more efficient than direct reflected light and 50% more efficient than indirect lighting.

Note particularly this feature—that the ceiling of the room is not depended upon for reflection—the fixture carries its own reflecting plane

Adaptable to any height ceiling—no assembling, wiring or trimming to bother with—the fixture comes to you ready to connect up with the house wiring.

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Plump Babies  
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are to be seen in every household where

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Carnation Cream is just fresh, sweet cows' milk brought to the consistency of cream by evaporation. Nothing is added, nothing is taken out but part of the water.

The tins are hermetically sealed to ensure the wholesomeness of their contents. Besides absolute purity and richness, the flavour of the Cream cannot be excelled.

**Clean, Sweet and Pure**

On Sale Everywhere

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Union Building.



## GERMANS ARE FEELING GENERAL ALLIED ATTACK

Claim, However, to Have Re-  
pulsed Them All Round;  
Gains from the Russians

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Head-  
quarters, June 29.—Western theater.  
—The general aspect on the British  
front and the northern wing of the  
French front is essentially the same  
as on the preceding day. Advances of  
hostile patrols and stronger infantry  
detachments, as well as gas attacks,  
became more numerous.

The enemy were repulsed every-  
where. The gas clouds had no success.  
The artillery fighting was very violent  
at some places.

Also on the German front, north of  
the Aisne and in the Champagne, be-  
tween Aubreuve and the Argennes,  
the French developed a livelier fire  
activity. Here also feeble attacks  
were easily repulsed.

On the right bank of the Meuse,  
north-west of Thiaumont work, there  
were minor infantry engagements.

Eastern theater.—Russian attacks,  
made by some companies between  
Dubanovka and Smorgon, failed in the  
German curtain fire. Near Gnessit-  
schy, south-west of Ljubtscha, German  
detachments stormed a hostile point  
d'appui east of the Niemen. They  
captured 2 officers and 56 men and  
took 2 machine-guns and 2 mine-  
throwers.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram  
(delayed).—Vienna, June 25.—The  
Admiralty reports: On June 23, in  
the morning, an Austro-Hungarian  
submarine, in the Straits of Otranto,  
sunk an auxiliary cruiser of the  
Principe Umberto type, which was ac-  
companied by a destroyer of the  
Fouche type. The destroyer pursued  
the submarine, throwing bombs at her;  
when returning to the place where the  
auxiliary cruiser had been sunk, the  
destroyer was also sunk by the  
submarine.

Vienna, June 27.—Russian theater.  
Near Jabokeny, north of Kuty and  
west of Novokopersa, the Russian at-  
tacks were repulsed, the enemy  
suffering severe losses.

Near Sokul, the German attack is  
progressing. Otherwise the situation  
is unchanged. There were no im-  
portant events.

Italian theater.—The retirement of  
the Austro-Hungarian army in the  
sector between the Brenta and the  
Adige was terminated yesterday. All  
Italian reports about conquests or  
other successes are completely untrue,  
as proved by the following statement,  
which, for military reasons, can be  
published only now.

During the night of June 25, the  
partial evacuation of our first line  
commenced. The terrain which had  
been conquered in attack proved to be  
unfavorable. The evacuation had been  
prepared for a week.

On June 26, the enemy continued the  
bombardment of the positions  
abandoned by us. Only at noon, the  
Italians, at some places of the front  
between the Astach and the Sugana  
Valley, cautiously advanced. In the  
sector between the Adige and the  
Astach Valley, however, the Italians  
continued the bombardment against  
the positions, long before evacuated by  
us, during the whole day, the follow-  
ing night and even partially yesterday  
morning.

During both days, there was no  
fighting on the whole front. The  
Austro-Hungarian troops neither lost  
prisoners, guns, machine-guns, nor  
any other war materials. Now, the  
Italians are advancing against our  
new positions. Only this morning, the

Italians attacked near Monte Rasto,  
but were repulsed, suffering heavy  
losses.

In the Posina Valley, the Austro-  
Hungarian artillery fire forced several  
enemy battalions to flee. On the  
Isonzo front, the enemy's attacks  
against Kna and Marivrh have failed.

Russian theater.—Vienna, June 28.  
—Near Kuty, the enemy repeated  
their attacks; they were the same  
failures as on the previous days.  
Otherwise, there is nothing new to  
report from the Bukhovina and  
Eastern Galicia.

South-west of Novopocayel, the  
Austro-Hungarian vanguards repul-  
sed five Russian night attacks. West  
of Torony, a strong Russian attack  
broke down in the Austro-Hungarian  
artillery and infantry fire.

West of Sokul, German troops  
stormed the farm of Lnievko and  
several other positions.

Italian theater.—The Italians at-  
tacked at several places on the front  
between the Adige and the Brenta,  
in the Val di Foxe, at the Pasubio,  
Monte Rasto and on the foreground of  
Monte Zebio. All these attacks were  
bloodily repulsed. In advances made  
by stronger enemy forces against  
Monte Rasto, 530 Italians, among  
whom are 15 officers, were made  
prisoners.

In the Ploeken sector, the enemy  
repeated their useless efforts. The  
attacks were principally directed  
against Pralokofel and Grosse Pal. At  
several places there was hand-to-  
hand fighting. The brave defenders  
firmly maintained all positions.

On the Isonzo front, there were  
temporarily very lively artillery duels.  
Austro-Hungarian aviators bombed  
the railway stations and military  
establishments at Treviso, Monte-  
belluno, Vicenza and Padua, also the  
Adria Works and Monfalcone.

Berlin, June 26.—The Deutscher  
Uebersiedienst reports: The Reichs-  
bank published the following weekly  
statement on June 23:

Million Preceding  
Marks Week  
Gold reserve ..... 2465.0, plus 0.3  
Commercial papers  
and treasury bills ..... 124.0, plus 340.0  
Circulation of bank  
notes ..... 6034.0, minus 2.0  
Private deposits ..... 2358.0, plus 530.0  
Gold reserve cover-  
ing circulation of  
bank notes ..... 37.2% 37.1%

During the same week, 354,000,000  
Marks were paid in against the  
fourth war loan. The total payment  
in cash against this loan now amounts  
to 10,007,000,000 Marks, equal to  
92.2% of the total subscription. The  
amount advanced by loan banks  
against security for all the four war  
loans has increased by 62,000,000  
Marks to 1,604,000,000 Marks.

The German Steel Association re-  
ports that the steel production during  
the month of May was 1,412,000 tons,  
against 1,212,000 tons in April. The  
daily output was 62,301 tons, against  
52,726 tons in April.

### 'Jane Shore' at Apollo

Jane Shore, an historical drama of  
the Wars of the Roses, will be shown  
at the Apollo Theater on July 3, 4,  
5, and 6. It is a production by the  
Barker Motion Photography, Ltd., of  
London and has in the cast some of  
England's best talent. There are 250  
scenes and 5 reels in the drama which  
is called the "greatest of all screen  
plays."

Matthew Shore, a goldsmith, resid-  
ing in Lombard Street, has fallen in  
love with Jane Winstead, daughter  
of a mercer in Cheapside. He is a  
follower of the Lancastrian cause, and  
while entertaining his sweetheart,  
hears of the complete rout of his party.  
He receives a message from his  
brother William Shore, who has been  
captured and confined in prison, be-  
seaching him to attempt a rescue.

### Particular people patronize

Central Garage Co., Ltd.

New cars—experienced drivers

Phone 3509

\$4.00 per hour

Matthew convenes a meeting of Lan-  
castrians and they vow death to  
Edward IV.

The King, while riding in triumph  
through London, is attracted by the  
face of Jane Winstead, who is watch-  
ing the procession from her father's  
shop. The next day, accompanied by  
Lord Hastings, one of his principal  
supporters, he attempts to trace the  
girl who has taken his fancy. Having  
discovered her residence, the same  
night they make an attempt to carry  
her off. Jane is rescued by Matthew  
Shore, who afterwards implores her to  
marry him; she consents.

The rest of the tale is a thrilling  
combination of love, plots, triumphs  
and tragedy. The film is a poem in  
pictures and cannot be too highly re-  
commended.

### New Eastern Garage Building Is Opened

The formal opening of the hand-  
some new building of the Eastern  
Garage Company at Soochow and  
Yuen Ming Yuen Roads was held at  
noon yesterday. Invitations had been  
sent out and the management served  
refreshments after the building had  
been viewed.

The new garage forms a welcome

addition to the downtown motor con-  
cerns. It is especially handy for per-  
sons who live in the larger hotels.  
The structure is of two storeys. The  
fact that the lot is a corner one  
enabled the management to design a  
building that is a model of its kind.  
There are large doors on the Yuen  
Ming Yuen road front and another  
entrance on Soochow Road. By this  
means cars can be run in and out  
without the necessity of backing and  
maneuvering. The floor is of concrete  
and an elevator of extra size carries  
machines to the upper floor.

The Soochow Road front is un-  
usually attractive. There is a glass  
canopy over the entrance. One side of  
the door is taken up with a show  
room now occupied by a sleek new  
Buick. The other side is occupied by  
the offices.

As before, the work will be carried  
on under the supervision of Mr. Collin  
Campbell, the popular manager, who  
has done so well for the company  
since its inception. Among others  
present at the reception were Messrs.  
E. I. Ezra, Capt. J. E. Inch, Chief  
Officer Pett, S.F.D. and Mr. A. E.  
Fenton, foreman of Hongkew Co. W.  
S. Campbell, J. G. Priestwood, J. Mc-  
Dowell and Capt. H. E. Morton.

### IT STANDS TO REASON

that the best proof of the excellence of any medical preparation is its con-  
tinued popularity. Beecham's Pills have been before the public for upwards  
of half a century, and it is acknowledged that they are, now, in greater  
demand than ever. Their enormous sales are still on the increase. No  
medicine could achieve such a remarkable success unless it had proved  
itself to be of very real worth and practical value.

## Beecham's Pills

have justified public confidence. In thousands of homes, to-day, experience  
has proved the beneficial results obtained from the use of these pills in cases  
of biliousness, sluggish liver, impaired digestion and a disordered condition  
of the bowels. It is a safe and prudent thing should you feel "out-of-sort"  
to rely upon the curative properties of this excellent preparation. You will  
speedily find that Beecham's Pills

### WILL DO YOU GOOD.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9/6 (36 pills) 1/1 1/2 (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

## MANILA CIGARS

Following upon a personal visit to the Philippine Islands, we  
have decided to stock extensively the products of the

### Compania General de Tabacos de Filipinas

the largest and best reputed cigar factory in the Philippines.  
The standing and reputation of the Company render unnecessary  
any praise in its behalf, and we most highly recommend them.  
Price list.

No.	Name	In Boxes of	Price
94	Pistalls	10	\$5.00
95	Favoritos Conde de Guell	25	8.00
96	Vegueros Especiales	25	8.00
97	Favoritos Conde de Sert	25	6.25
98	Vegueros Chicos	25	5.00
99	Favoritos J. Dotres	25	4.50
100	Especiales Isabela	50	4.50
101	Aguilas	25	4.00
102	Favoritos Conde de Gamazo	25	3.75
103	Especiales Tabacalera	25	3.00
104	Sonadores	25	3.00
105	Ideales	25	2.75
106	Perfectos	25	2.00
107	Perfectos Especiales	25	2.50
108	Conchas Especiales	50	1.75
109	Reina Victoria N. P. U.	100	6.00
110	"	50	3.00
111	Nuevo Cortado	100	2.50

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10196

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(A BLEND)

and

### "BLACK & WHITE"

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PRODUCTS

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See the  
Daredevil || Female Detective

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"THE SPIES ROUND-UP"

\$5,000 Reward For The Stolen Papers

"THE SPIES ROUND-UP"

Breathless Series Of Perilous Exploits

Seven Reels Of Blood-Tingling Action

NEWMAN'S FEATURE FOTO PLAYS CO.

Coming to

VICTORIA THEATRE

July 10, 11, 12 and 13

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co., write as follows in their weekly market report:

A considerable amount of rain throughout the interval has hindered clearances to some extent, but the alternating weather of the past few weeks has been as near perfect as possible to the young cotton, bean and rice crops, so may reflect its benefits upon the market at a later season.

The tone of the market remains quite uninteresting, a flicker of enquiry here and there, but no semblance of a general demand. Lack of money and lack of confidence in the political situation are at the root of the matter, and neither shows at present any very hopeful sign of righting itself. To take an instance of the former, the note issue of Hunan province stands at an enormous depreciation, requiring Hunan Tls. 2,700 to buy Shanghai Tls. 1,000, consequently the native of Hunan has to pay nearly three times the Shanghai price if he wants to buy a foreign importation. Practically all the paper currencies of the different provinces stand at very heavy depreciations, and the whole financial state of the country seems about as rotten as it can be, having deteriorated through various stages for the last sixteen years. With a properly regulated currency, China would be capable of a commercial expansion beyond the wildest dreams, but a system, or rather lack of system, which practically reduces the country's trade to prehistoric methods of exchange and barter, certainly does not assist in its commercial expansion.

**Piece Goods**  
Grey Shirtings 8 1/2 lbs.—We have another quiet week to record, there being only a small business to report in Two Fish at Tls. 3.45, and Boy and Buffalo (Japanese) at Tls. 3.25. Auction prices slightly lower on the whole.

9 lbs. to 11 lbs.—Market dull with a few unimportant transactions made public in Rabbit and Moon at Tls. 4.50, and Three Friends at Tls. 3.65. The auction goods touched a lower level in most cases.

12 lbs. 35 inches.—No business appears to have been transacted privately. Auctions weaker.  
Jeans.—A little more enquiry has been in evidence and sales have resulted in: Dog 30 yards at Tls. 3.40 and 40 yards at Tls. 4.50, and Elephant and Pagoda 40 yards at Tls. 4.75, the last named being a Japanese cloth. Prices at auction were fairly steady.

White Shirtings.—Do and has again been somewhat sluggish and the following small business for Hankow is all that has been reported: Blue Dragon at Tls. 6.75, Blue Nine Horses at Tls. 5.95, Cash at Tls. 5.50, and Theater at Tls. 5.15. The majority of the auction shops went at lower prices.  
Drills and Sheetings.—A few transactions in Japanese makes comprise the whole business of the week, particulars being: Drills, Phoenix at Tls. 3.50, and Sheetings, Dragonhead at Tls. 3.55, and Nine Dragons at the same price.  
Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Market very quiet but nominally steady though the auction goods again show a drooping tendency all round.

**Cotton Market**  
Cotton.—The market for the local staple has been quiet during the week, with a tendency on the easy side; quotations remain unaltered and in the absence of business may be said to be the same as last week. American cotton on the Liverpool market shows a slight advance on last week; Renter's cable quotations being Middling American at 8.24d., Egyptian at 11.78d., and Bengals at 6.20d. per lb.  
**Cotton Yarn**  
Local Yarn.—Some 1,500 Bales of 20's are reported to have been sold among dealers for the Szechuen market, immediate delivery on the basis of Tls. 97 to Tls. 99 per bale. The local mills have been practically out of the market, the only sales that have come to our notice being in 16's of 400 Bales Java Stick chop (heavy) at Tls. 93.00 and 500 Bales Gold Buffalo at Tls. 92.00. The tendency of the market is rather easier at the close.  
Indian Yarn.—No sales have been reported to us during the period under review.

Japanese Yarn.—Market easier with quotations about a tael a bale down all round. Sales are reported in:—  
No. 16's.—50 Bales Woman and Boat at Tls. 98.25, 50 Bales Standing Horse at Tls. 97.00, 100 Bales Three Horses at Tls. 96.00, 50 Bales War-hip at Tls. 92.00, and 50 Bales Blue Fish at Tls. 98.50.  
No. 20's.—100 Bales Red Fisherman at Tls. 98.00 and 50 Bales Three Joss at Tls. 103.50.

## London Rubber Market

## Bentley's Service

London, June 30.—Today's rubber prices were:—  
Plantation First Latex.  
Spot: 2s. 3 1/2 d. to 2s. 4d. paid.  
October to December: 2s. 4 1/2 d. paid.  
Tendency of Market: Quiet.  
Last Quotation, London, June 29: Spot: 2s. 4d. 1/2 to 2s. 4d.  
October to December: 2s. 5 1/2 d. to 2s. 5d.  
Tendency of Market: Quiet and easier.

## "BICKERTON'S"

## PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.  
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

## Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the month of June, 1916, and for six months ended June 30, 1916, with figures for the corresponding periods last year:—

June 1916 June 1915

Gross Receipts.....\$125,156.12 \$105,848.87

Loss by currency depreciation.. 33,257.4 28,192.75

Effective Receipts.....\$ M.91,898.98 M.77,651.12

Percentage of loss by currency depreciation..... 23.39 28.59

Car miles run..... 305,375 273,441

Passengers carried..... 5,593,447 4,704,774

6 months 6 months

end-June end-June

30th, 1916 3.th, 1915

Gross receipts.....\$75,824.17 \$638,328.21

Loss by currency depreciation.. 191,092.9 167,997.67

Effective receipts.....\$ M.534,804.88 M.464,330.54

Percentage of loss by currency depreciation..... 27.97 28.47

Car miles run..... 1,786,601 1,616,469

Passengers carried..... 32,314,400 22,672,480

## COMMERCIAL CABLE

## Reuters's Service

London, June 30.—Today's rates and prices are:—

Consols 2 1/2 % for account.. f. 60 1/2

Cheques on London at Paris. Frs. 28.14

T.T. on London at New York. \$ 4.76 1/2

Bar Silver Spot..... 31d.

Market rate of Discount..... 5 1/2 %

Egyptian Cotton Brown..... 11.65d.

Scinde and Bengal Cotton..... 6.15d.

Mid-American Cotton..... 8.16d.

Indian Tea..... 10 1/2 d.

Ceylon Tea..... 9 1/2 d.

Plantation Rubber July 2s. 4d. paid.

## LOCAL SHARE MARKET

Messrs. J. P. Biset and Co. write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

The tone of the market has continued very dull although at the time of writing a slightly better feeling is evident. The chief factors at present governing the market are probably tightness of money and high exchange. The present rates of rubber shares certainly appear attractive from a dividend-paying point of view. Debentures are somewhat firmer. Cottons are steady at current rates.

## The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital..... £220,899

## LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF

## INTEREST, GRANTED ON

## APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers.  
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

## The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

A BRITISH COMPANY  
Registered in England, Hongkong, Japan, the Philippines and the Straits Settlements.

All forms of Life, Endowment, Educational and Partnership Policies issued on world-wide terms without unnecessary restrictions.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI  
Agencies throughout Asia.

## British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital.....£1,200,000

Reserve Fund.....1,800,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders.....1,800,000

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Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,

Manager.

## Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital.....Fr. 48,000,000.00

Reserves.....Fr. 48,000,000.00

## Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon

Batambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mongtze Singapore

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## Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,

Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital.....Fr. 30,000,000

## Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

## President:

JEAN JADOT.

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

## Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS and MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,

Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital.....\$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver.....18,000,000

\$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....\$15,000,000

## Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

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S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

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Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,

Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid).....45,000,000

Reserve Fund.....22,000,000

Kope. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government.....3,500,000

Reserve Fund.....1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

## Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

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85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

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Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZERSKI,

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Managers for China and Japan.

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All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,

General Manager

## International Banking Corporation

Head Office: New York

60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch:

36, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up...U.S. \$3,250,000.00

Reserve and Undivided

Profits.....U.S. 3,628,988.77

U.S. \$6,878,9

## School for Card Players

G. I. says: The declaration is three no trumps, and during the play the declarer revokes, but only his partner notices it. Nothing is said until the score is down and the rubber finished. The adversaries start an argument that lasts some time and finally discover that there must have been a revoke, which they claim, on the ground that the cards have not been out for the following deal, vide law 88.

The term used in the law referred to, "the following deal," is usually taken to mean the deal next following the one in which the revoke occurs in the same game or rubber. If the deal in which the revoke occurs ends the rubber and nothing is said until the rubber score is agreed to it is certainly too late to claim the penalty.

F. H. W. asks what happens if a hand that has been played at several tables comes to a table at which all four players pass without a bid?

The game is duplicate, of course. The score is entered as nothing to nothing, and the cards are passed on to the next table, unless curiosity prompts those who have passed to play the hand over just to see what there was in it.

F. D. M. asks the difference between the Foster echo and the down and out.

The first is used only in no trumps; the second only in trump declarations. In no trumps, when the third hand makes no attempt to win the trick, he plays his second best, regardless of number or value. On the second round he always keeps the smallest card, so that with 10, 8, 6, 4 he would play 8, then 6. With 10, 8, 4 he would play 8, then 10. Against a trump declaration the higher of the two small cards is played first.

W. D. R. says: Z deals and bids two diamonds, A says two clubs, which Y and B at once pass. Z insists on his right to make two diamonds the final bid, as the two clubs was not enough. B bets that if Z goes back to the two diamonds it re-opens the bidding.

B is right. Z's partner accepted the two club bid as regular, and if Z wants to make it two diamonds he is simply overcalling a bid of two clubs and has no right to make his declaration final.

M. E. L. says: The dealer bids two spades, no score. Second hand says three clubs; third hand three diamonds; and fourth hand holds these cards: Four hearts to the queen ten; two small clubs; ace of diamonds and six of spades to the ace queen jack ten. What should he say? What about the dealer?

Three hearts. His partner must have something to back up his clubs, or else he has clubs enough to bid four. The only supporting suit he can have is hearts. As to the dealer, he is evidently one of those that increase the contract when they have a weak suit, bidding two on nothing but length.

H. T. says: It is A's lead, as he overtook B's last trick, but B did not notice it and both players lead practically at the same instant. Declares insists on calling a suit as penalty for the lead out of turn, as it was not B's lead.

But it was A's lead, and if B did not lead ahead of A all that the declarer can do is to call B's card exposed and A's lead stands.

G. B. L. asks if the spade is now considered the preference suit in cutting, or if it ranks below clubs.

As between equals the spade wins, so that nothing will beat the ace of spades in cutting.

Checkers. W. D. says: A bets that three kings in one double corner cannot beat two kings in the other.

A is wrong. Look up "The third position" in any good checker book for the moves.

B. S. B. asks wherein Polish draughts differs from the standard American game.

It is properly played on a board of 100 squares, and although the single men move forward only they can take backward. Kings can go any distance at one move. If a man reaches the king row by jumping a piece and jumps out again at the same time to capture another piece, that man is not a king.

Poker. J. H. A. says: Playing with the joker, one player shows a flush of A, K, J, 10, 8; the other shows joker, K, J, 10, 6. Who wins, and why?

The hand with the 8 in it. The best the holder of the joker can do is to call it an ace of the suit he holds, but that only ties the four highest cards.

W. L. F. says: A opens, B raises, C raises B, D sees both raises and

calls. A insists on raising again, but D says A cannot raise after D has called.

D cannot call until he is the last one to say. All he can do is to see the raises made by those ahead of him and wait for the action of A, who is the first player to be raised.

M. E. B. says: A holds a pair of aces with J, 10, 6, when B shows the joker, A, 9, 7, 2. Who wins?

A pair made with the joker is better than a natural pair, because it is harder to get, so the joker hand wins. With flushes it is different, because the joker is no harder to get than the ace that would head the flush, there being only one of each in the pack.

C. F. K. says: A and B are left in. When A bets B calls and A spreads his hand face up, announcing a pair of tens, which he has. B says, "That is good," and A takes in the pot. Then B says: "Hold on. You had tens. I thought you said kings. I have a pair of jacks, so the pot is mine." All the others distinctly heard A say "tens" and his cards were on the table face up, while B's were not, but B bets as he still holds his hand his cards speak for themselves.

They would have spoken for themselves if he had followed the rules and laid them on the table when he called A's hand, but as he preferred to surrender the pot to A by telling him his hand was the better as it lay on the table face up he is too late after A has taken in the chips.

Pinochle. A. C. M. says: A bets the round trip and trump sequence are worth 350. B bets 370.

B is correct. After the 220 has been melded the trumps can be added for 150 more.

## 2,500 DOGS OF WAR AID GERMANY'S SOLDIERS

### Obeys Commands By Mouth Or Pistol 'Like Prussian Infantrymen'

(London Correspondence of the New York Sun)

Dr. Max Osborn, the special correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung on the western front, contributes to that paper an interesting narrative of Germany's real dogs of war. The facts and figures he adduces are striking evidence of the thoroughness with which the enemy has organized one of the unconsidered trifles of war making during the course of the struggle.

When the German army was mobilized in July, 1914, the War Office found that there were all told exactly eight dogs trained for military service. Orders were forthwith given to the German Red Cross Dogs Society to train the largest possible number for field work, with the result that today (according to Dr. Osborn) there are 2,500 dogs in the various German theaters of operation.

Many animals have been killed and wounded and a special "military hospital" for canine heroes hurt in battle is now maintained at Jena.

Dr. Osborn describes a "dress parade" of the war dogs recently held for his edification in the Verdun district. There were sheepdogs, Alsatians, terriers, retrievers and pointers, each about two years old, German sheepdogs in the majority.

They have learned to obey commands, given both by word of mouth and pistol shots, "like Prussian infantrymen." The drill which the correspondent witnessed consisted of distinguishing the prostrate living from figures representing dead men, passing by men still able to stand by themselves, and indicating not only where men were lying down but leaning in a state of semi-collapse or sitting up.

"And, best of all," concludes Dr. Osborn's tribute to the dogs of war, "they are serving the Fatherland unselfishly, without hope of either promotion or decorations."

## Sicawei Weather Report

30.—Two barometric maxima; the one in northern Japan, the other between the Bonin and the Loochoos. Pressure low but rising in China. Considerable heat at Shanghai.

July 1.—Cloudy, but fine weather, at Shanghai. The breeze has veered to the W. The pressure is falling again.

### Meteorological Readings

Saturday, July 1, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Cent., mm.	754.06	754.57
" " " "	29.23	29.71
Variation mm. for 24 h.	+0.70	+0.51
" " " "	+0.05	-0.59
Direction.	S	SW
Wind 1 Kilom per hour.	6	4
" " " "	3.7	2.5
Temperature 1 Cen.	29.8	27.4
" " " "	74.8	81.4
Humidity: 100	100	86
Nebulosity: 5-10	10	10
Rainfall mm.	—	—
Rainfall inches.	—	—

## Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Mrs. Doherty and child, Rev. Day, Miss French, Mr. Campbell.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah from Hankow:—Mrs. Kelly and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Eberhart and 2 children.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru from Hongkong:—Miss O. Round, Mr. Y. C. Tam, Mrs. C. J. Hammes and 2 children, Mr. K. C. Lee, Mr. Y. S. Wan, Mr. A. Alhan, Mr. Bzaroff. In Transit:—Mr. D. Oka, Miss K. H. Candee, Miss A. M. Bean, Miss F. H. Langrill, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Lundgren, Mr. H. Heitmann, Mr. T. S. Hou, Mr. C. W. Wong, Mr. K. H. Lai.

Per C.N. s.s. Fengting from Tientsin:—Master Kavanaugh, and Dr. Molocher.

## Launch Services

### TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9.30 a.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Kashiwa Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9.30 a.m.

The tender Alexandra, conveying departing passengers and mails to the C.M. s.s. China will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

## Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market, as compiled on June 27, 1916.

Butcher's Meat per lb. 14-20 Mutton " 16-20 Pork " 25-30 Veal " 25-30

Fish per lb. none Bream " 14-16 Cod " 20-30 Mandarin " 14-16 Mackerel " 14-16 Pomfret " none Salmon " none Smelt " 25-30 Sole " 14-16 Whitebait " none

Game, Poultry and Eggs per lb. none Deer " 30-40 Duck " 15-17 Eggs per doz. 25-35 Fowl per lb. 22-25 Geese each 50-1.00 Hare " none Partridge " none Pheasant " none Pigeons " 20-25 Plover " none Quail " none Snipe " none Turkey " none Wild Duck " none Wild Geese " none Woodcock " none Wild Pigeon " none

Fruit per lb. 25-30 Apples " 10-12 Apricots " 7-8 Bananas " none Cherries " none

Cocoanuts each 15-20 Chestnuts per lb. none Figs per doz. none Grapes per lb. none Lemons each 7-8 Lichees per lb. 15-20 Mangoes each 15-20 Mangosteens per doz. none Melons each none Oranges per lb. 20-25 Peaches " 8-10 Persimmons " none Pineapples each 10-12 Peaches per lb. 6-10 Pomegranates each 8-10 Pears per lb. 10-12 Strawberries " none Walnuts " 10-12

Vegetables each 4-6 Artichokes per doz. 20-25 Asparagus per lb. none Broad Beans " none Beetroot per bunch 1-3 Cabbages each 3-4 Celery per bunch 2-3 Carrots " 3-4 Cauliflower each none Egg Plant per lb. 4-5 French Beans per lb. 4-5 Green Corn each 2-3 Leeks per bunch 2-3 Mushrooms per lb. none Onions per lb. 1-1 Peas per pie 1.50-1.80 Potatoes per lb. 2-4 Parsnips per lb. 1-2 Radishes per bunch 3-4 Spinach per lb. 3-4 Tomatoes " 8-10 Turnips per bunch 2-3

Grain and Flour Flour, American per 50 lb. \$4.50 Flour, Shanghai per 50 lb. \$2.45 Rice per 200 lb. \$8.40 H. KILNER

## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1916.

Date and Place	Per	China	British	French	German	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Registe
Today.									
Hongkong and Canton	Kashiwa maru	7.30*	..	..	..	..	..	8.30*	9 (lat)
Japan via Moll and U.S.A.	Sado maru	9.30*	..	9.00*	..	..	9.00*	9.30*	9.00*
Hongkong, Canton, S'ow via Hongkong	Sinking	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.30
San Francisco, via Japan & Honolulu	China	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
River Ports	Kiangwan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.									
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow and Hongkong	Wosang	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Kiangwan	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'ow	Luchow	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
S'ow	Chungking	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Hongkong and Canton	Luchow	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	Wosang	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Hongkong and Canton	Wosang	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
W'haiwai, Cusoo and Tientsin	Koonshing	9.00	3.10	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	9.00
Foochow	Hsinchi	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	9.00
Europe via Siberia (Express)	Via Pukow	8.00	8.30	8.00	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Tuesday, July 4.									
Manchuria via Dainy	Sakaki maru	11.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.00*
Japan and U.S.A.	Chikuzen Maru	11.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.00*
Nagasaki, Canada, U.S. and Europe	Chikuzen maru	1.30	1.30	1.30	..	..	1.30	..	1.00
W'haiwai, Cusoo and Tientsin	Feigien	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.30
Europe via Suez	Andre Lebon	..	..	10.00	..	..	5.00	..	4.30
S. ports, Suez, India, Europe & U.S.A.	Andre Lebon	..	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	3.30
Southern Ports, Australia, the Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe via Suez	Andre Lebon	..	6.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Loongwo	9.00	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	9.00
River Ports	Chiyuen	9.00	8.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	9.00
Amoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, July 5.									
Moll, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S. and Europe	Monteagle	12.30	..	..	..	11.00*	..	..	10.30*
Japan and U.S.A.	Monteagle	12.30	..	..	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	12.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thursday, July 6.									
Japan Ports	Kumano maru	12.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Friday, July 7.									
Japan via Nagasaki	Penza	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.30
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Penza	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saturday, July 8.									
Hongkong and Canton	Andre Lebon	4.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.00
Hongkong and Canton	Nelore	4.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	8.30	8.00	..	..	..	..	..

An asterisk (\*) denotes a.m.

B Mail closes 8.30 to 9.00 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.

C Mail closes 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.

D Postal money orders and Parcel post until 10 a.m.

E Registration 5.30 p.m.

G Letters and boxes with declared value 2.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders noon, on July 1.

British Post Office.—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 3.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evenings during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office.—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Japanese Post Office.—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dainy, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post office.—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 9 p.m. and for Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

## Local Outport Mails

### Permanent Notice

Destination. Mails. Shanghai-Nanking. Close Daily. Railway. a.m. p.m.

Yanzhang also Kiatinghsien & Lotien, Anting, Kunshan also Shatow, Fowkiao, Taitang, and Paochen, Soochow, also Chennin, Wush, Wanglin, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang and Yangchow, Nanking... 7.00

Soochow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places... 8.00

Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Chinkiang and Yangchow, Nanking and all River Ports... 11.45

Soochow, Changchow, & intermediate places... 2.00

Soochow, Nanking and Kiangnan... 5.00

Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China... 9.00

## Wosung also Paochen & Kiangnan... 6, 7, 9.30, 11.45 a.m. 1.30, 3, 5, 7.00 p.m.

### Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.

Sinchiang, Tsipao and Szeking, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashi, Kashing, Wangli, Shashih and Tungshang, Changan also Shimen and Shihmenwan, Linping, & Tangsi & Hangchow also Huchow... 7.00

Sinchiang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashi, Kashing and Tangsi, Shashih and Tungshang, Changan also Shimen and Shihmenwan, Linping & Hangchow also Shaoching & Shaoshan... 3.00

Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places... 2.00

Steamer. a.m. p.m.

Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenzow... 3.30

## Mails Launch. close daily a.m. p.m.

Tungmi and Paochen... 7.00 2.00

Papishchen, Chuking, Pinghu, & Chungku... 3.00

Mingchow and Nankiao... 8.00

Huchow, Nansing and Linghu... 11.00

Mingchow and Tukahong, Nankiao... 3.00

Haimenting and Mischoen... 7.00 5.00

Chowpu... 10.45 8.30

Taiwan, Nankwei, Fenghsien and Sinchiang... 3.00

Tachang... 7.00

Courier. Kiangnan Arsenal... 3, 9, 10, 11, a.m. 12 noon. 3, 4, 6 p.m.

Sicawei & Tsipao... 3, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon.

Chwanaha... 7.00

Foot Boat. 3, 4, 6 p.m.

## Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Ajax May 9

Carmarthenshire June 23

Ceylon May 26

City of Lincoln June 2

City of Vienna June 17

Cyclops June 9

Eurybates June 24

Gleniffer May 18

Hirano Maru May 8

Kaga Maru May 21

Kamo Maru June

## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 2	10.30	Seattle, Wash.	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
3	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
3	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Montezuma	Br.	C. P. O. S.
4	..	Tacoma	Nanking maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	..	New York via Panama	Toyooka maru	Jap.	C. P. O. S.
14	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Jap.	N. Y. K.
16	noon	Seattle, Wash.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
22	..	Boston & New York	Muncaster Castle	Br.	Dodwell
24	noon	Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
26	P.M.	San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Aug 1	..	San Francisco etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Sept 8	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
10	..	San Francisco etc.	Strathardle	Br.	Dollar Co.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 4	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Atlantique	Fr.	Cle M. M.
4	1.00	Nagasaki, Moli	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
5	A.M.	Marcellus, London via Suez	Montezuma	Br.	C. P. O. S.
6	2.00	Meiji, Kobe Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
7	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
14	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Russia	Jap.	C. P. O. S.
19	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
21	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 3	11.00	London, Marcellus via Cape	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
4	P.M.	Marcellus etc.	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Cle M. M.
5	A.M.	Marcellus, London via Suez	Nellore	Br.	P. & O.
13	D.L.	London via Cape	Priam	Br.	B. & S.
15	D.L.	London via Cape	Antiochus	Br.	B. & S.
15	5.00	London, etc via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B. & S.
19	P.M.	Marcellus via Suez	Atlantique	Fr.	Cle M. M.
23	P.M.	London, etc via Cape	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
24	3.00	Marcellus, London via Suez	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 3	11.00	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
4	4.00	Swatow	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
4	D.L.	Swatow	Ningpo	Br.	B. & S.
4	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
4	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Wosang	Br.	C. M. S. S. Co.
4	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinchi	Br.	C. M. S. S. Co.
4	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwa gies	Br.	C. M. S. S. Co.
5	A.M.	Amoy	Chiyuen	Br.	B. & S.
6	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
8	D.L.	Swatow	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
7	2.00	Hongkong	Yinchow	Jap.	B. & S.
9	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yoshin maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
11	9.00	Keelung direct	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
19	5.00	Hongkong			

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 3	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Anping	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
4	D.L.	Anping	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
4	4.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fenien	Br.	B. & S.
4	1.00	Daly direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
4	D.L.	Chinwangtao	Burrumbet	Br.	K. M. A.
4	D.L.	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
4	9.00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Ono maru No. 12	Jap.	S. M. R.
4	10.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
7	D.L.	Halchow, Yochow	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
7	1.00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
7	1.00	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
9	10.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
11	9.00	Tientsin, Dalny	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 1	11.00	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwan	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
2	M.M.	do	Tyloo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
3	M.M.	do	Kiangwan	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
4	M.M.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
4	M.M.	do	Pengyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
4	M.M.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
5	M.M.	do	Tachai maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
5	M.M.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
5	M.M.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
5	M.M.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
5	M.M.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
5	M.M.	do	Tatang	Br.	B. & S.

\* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 1	Ningpo	Kiangwan	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.	KLYW
July 1	Japan	Kirin maru	2739	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
July 1	Japan	Matsu maru	1241	Jap.	Sato Shokai	
July 1	Anping	Chungking	1511	Br.	B. & S.	
July 1	Hongkong	Rado maru	5829	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
July 1	Hankow	Kiangwan	2321	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.	KLYW
July 1	Hankow	Talee maru	1136	Jap.	M. B. K.	LPDW
July 1	Port Arthur	Cheian maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.	
July 1	Chefoo	Fenien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 1	Weihsaiwei	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 1	Swatow	Wosang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
July 1	Hankow etc.	Tehshing	937	Br.	Geddes & Co.
1	Hankow etc.	Luanyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.
1	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	1206	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
1	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtuh	1536	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
1	Tientsin	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
1	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	2355	Br.	J. M. & Co.
1	Japan	Atsuta maru	1847	Jap.	N. Y. K.
1	Japan	Antiochus	1847	Jap.	N. Y. K.
1	Wakamatsu	Yodo maru	1250	Jap.	F. & Co.
1	Japan	Omi maru	2221	Jap.	N. Y. K.
1	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tunehow	1963	Br.	J. M. & Co.
1	Tientsin	Koboku maru	1611	Jap.	N. K. K.
1	Hankow	Esang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.
1	Japan	Kaga maru	1806	Jap.	N. Y. K.
1	Ningpo	Kiangwan	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwan, Capt. O. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Talee Maru, Captain G. Tanida, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, July 3 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwan, Capt. John McArthur, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Tuesday, July 4 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

## For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwanglee, Capt. A. P. Saugster, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY.—The Str. Chiyuen, Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

KEELUNG DIRECTLY.—The Str. Joseph Maru, Captain T. Narushima, will be despatched from the Co's Pootung wharf on July 11, at 9 a.m.

The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Agents' Office at 5 a.m., on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, will be despatched on Wednesday, July 19. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENSIN.—The Str. Anping, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TIENSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain A. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo wharf on July 11, at 9 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Agents' Office at 5 a.m., on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

## For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Friday, July 21, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Friday, July 21, 1916.

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenza	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
June 28	Chefoo	Anping	1150	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.	KLYW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemla	4292	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 6	Hongkong	China	8698	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMKW
June 1	Amoy	Chiyuen	2111	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.	KLYW
June 15	Hankow	Chanzon	1288	Br.	Geddes & Co.	YTPD
June 15	Hongkong	Choyanz	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Apr 14	Hongkong	Eisabeth	4131	Nor.	Wallman & Co.	B. IV
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	10 p
May 23	Hongkong	Kwanglee	4681	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.	KLYW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2611	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
June 30	Hankow	Kiangwan	1450	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.	KLYW
June 30	Japan	Kashima maru	6111	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
June 30	Chefoo	Koonshing	1333	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
June 24	Hongkong	Luchow	1216	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 16	Hankow	Melidoh	1882	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Melloe	1882	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
June 2	Hankow	Melloe	406	Aus.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
June 27	Singapore	Manila	735	Chi.	S. Tones	TKDUW
June 29	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1908	Jap.	N. K. K.	NYKW
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	9 p
June 30	Hankow	Poyang	1882	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S VII
June 30	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
June 29	Mike	Takaosan maru	1117	Jap.	M. B. K.	WTW
June 29	Hankow	Whasheng	711	Chi.	China S. S. Co.	NSCW
June 30	Japan	Yeto maru	1507	Jap.	S. S.	

Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## Shipping Items

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday. The L.C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday. The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday. The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday. The C.N. s.s. Nankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday. The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo today.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today. The L.C. s.s. Luenhoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. China is scheduled to sail for San Francisco today, and the tender Alexandra will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. to convey passengers and mails on board.

The L.C. s.s. Wosang left Swatow for Shanghai at 5 a.m. on Thursday. The K.M.A. s.s. Burrumbet, (chartered), left Chingwangtao on Thursday, and is due to arrive here today.

The East Asiatic Co's Flota, Motorship, left Hongkong for Shanghai on the 29th and is expected to arrive at the China Merchants' Central Wharf today.

The N. K. K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow. The L.C. s.s. Suiko will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Wuching will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow. The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon left Kobe for Shanghai yesterday at 8 a.m. and may be expected to arrive at Woosung tomorrow at or about 3 p.m. and at Shanghai (M.M. Co. Lower Buoy) on the same day.

The M.M. s.s. Polynesien with the French Mail of June 11 left Colombo for Shanghai on Thursday June 29 and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Tuesday, July 18.

The M.M. s.s. Atlantic with the French mail of May 28 left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday at 8 a.m. and may be expected to arrive at Woosung tomorrow at 4 p.m. and at Shanghai (South Manchuria Railway Co's Whangpoo Wharf) on the same day at 5 p.m.

The Positions of the steamers of the Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd., are as follows:—s.s. Canton left Bassein on May 20, s.s. Peking left Gothenburg May 17, for India, s.s. Yeddo left Sabang May 18, homeward, s.s. Nippon left Shanghai June 18, for Japan and Dalny, s.s. Ceylon left Shanghai May 27, homeward, s.s. Japan left Gothenburg on June 11, s.s. Sumatra passed Thursday Island on May 16, for Chile home.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Chikuzen Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Friday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. wharf today about 7 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Tuesday, July 4.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Atreus left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday, June 30. The Blue Funnel s.s. Priam left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Thursday, June 29. The C.M. s.s. Toonan will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

## Passengers Departed

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen for Pootoo: Messrs. J. M. Sanderson, Horrobeln, T. A. Zee, T. Zee, P. P. Seo, H. D. Kum and Zu. Per C.N. s.s. Poyang for Kluksang: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Lobenstein and child, Dr. and Mrs. Beebe, and Miss Heal. For Hankow:—Mr. Wong Kwong.

## Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited Trans-Pacific Lines.

To Canada, U.S. & Europe. (Subject to Change)

Montezuma ..... July 5  
Empress of Russia ..... 14  
Empress of Japan ..... July 23  
Empress of Asia ..... Aug. 11  
Montezuma ..... Sept. 2  
Empress of Russia ..... Sept. 8  
Empress of Japan ..... Sept. 22  
Empress of Asia ..... Oct. 6  
Empress of Russia ..... Nov. 3

For further information apply to L. E. N. RYAN, Agent. Tel. 1668. Corner Peking & Tientsin-yuen Road.

## JAMES MAGILL &amp; Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai. Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers. SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS. Telephone 1848. 83, Szechuen Road.

## T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA. Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.

To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 21
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 22
<i>From Nagasaki to San Francisco</i>			
S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July 11
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 8
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 26
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct. 24
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec. 12
<i>Fran Nagasaki to Manila</i>			
S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 2
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 14
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 9

## Business and Official Notices

Yoghurt (sour milk).  
**FRESH MILK**  
Delivered daily  
Prices moderate

### AIKOSHA DAIRY.

Tel. 2175. 53 Avenue Dubail.  
10192

### The Comparative Law School of China,

Law Department of Soochow University.

Entrance examinations for fall term, September twelfth to thirteenth. Opening day September fourteenth.

For further information, write The Dean, 20 Quinsan Road, Shanghai.

### Bank Holidays

THE Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Saturday and Monday, the 1st and 3rd July, on account of Summer Holidays.

### RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET

#### Reduced Fares for Summer Months

THE passenger tariff of the Russian Volunteer Fleet's First-class Express Steamers has been reduced to:—

From Shanghai to Nagasaki.  
1 Class \$30.—Return \$45.  
2 Class \$20.—Return \$30.  
Splendid accommodation, extra large well aired cabins and excellent cuisine.

Steamers leave Shanghai every Friday afternoon, arriving at Nagasaki Sunday daylight.  
Steamers leave Nagasaki every Monday evening, arriving at Shanghai Wednesday daylight.

For further information apply to:—  
M. A. MORDUCOVITCH,  
Agent, 1 The Bund.  
9781

### The Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 38 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 6th of July, 1916, at 4.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1916, and transacting other ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st of July to the 6th of July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
HUGO REISS & CO.  
Shanghai, 26th June, 1916.  
Secretaries & General Managers.  
10228 J 6

### Independence Day

THE American Consulate General will be closed to public business on Tuesday, July 4th, Independence Day.

THOMAS SAMMONS,  
American Consul General  
10260 J 2

### NOTICE

CHOW LAN-CHU (周蘭齋), native of Canton, Ex-Consul for China at New Zealand—TAKE NOTICE that Messrs. Kirchner and Boger, merchants, at Shanghai, have filed a petition in the International Mixed Court at Shanghai, charging you with having fraudulently obtained from them the sum of 2,000 Mexican Dollars by means of false pretence: to wit, a false statement of your brother Chow Tsz-chi (周自齊), Ex-Minister for Agriculture and Commerce of the Republic of China, whereby the said Chow Tsz-chi was to guarantee the repayment of the aforesaid Dollars 2,000.

Application has been made to the Court, that should you fail to appear before the aforesaid Court within thirty days from the date hereof, a judgment in contumaciam shall be given against you and that a reward shall be put up for your arrest.

MAJOR ST. P. RUDINGER,  
Counsel for Complainants.  
Shanghai, this 15th day of June A.D. MCMXVI.  
10163

### Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Limited

(Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances)

AT a Meeting of the Directors held on June 15th, 1916, it was decided to declare an interim dividend at the rate of 20 per cent (which equals 15 Tael cents per share) on the Capital of the Company, payable on and after 3rd July, 1916, to shareholders on record at that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th June to 3rd July, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,  
China Realty Company, Ltd.  
Secretaries & General Managers.  
10124

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL

FROM SATURDAY, the 1st of July, our office will be at No. 1 Bund (McBain Building).

### SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.,

#### SHIPPING OFFICE.

Telephones:  
Manager 3826 Passenger 4207  
Freight 4209 Comprode 1443  
10229 J-2

## Classified Advertisements

### OFFICES TO LET

TO LET, one office room in Central district. Apply to Box 1, THE CHINA PRESS.  
10258 J 5

### HOUSES FOR SALE

NO. 46, Rue Massenet, near the French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms fitted with porcelain bath tubs, lavatories and flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., China Realty Company, Limited.  
10291

NO. 101, Avenue Du Roi Albert; containing two large rooms on ground-floor, large hall, three bedrooms, two tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories, flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, servants' quarters, box-rooms, garden, tennis, etc., China Realty Company, Limited.  
10292

### MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ, Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School. May be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1479, Shanghai.  
10290

### HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, about the first of August, unfurnished house, preferably in Eastern district. State number of rooms and rental to Box 493, THE CHINA PRESS.  
10268 J 4

### THE NEW HOTEL WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW NOTICE

The Proprietor of The New Hotel begs to inform the Public that his establishment at Hangchow is the best of its kind there. It is beautifully situated in a very cool situation from whence guests can enjoy nice views. The house is large with bedrooms facing the south; the table and wines are first-rate. The kitchen is under the supervision of an excellent cook, with many years' experience in foreign hotels in Shanghai. Travellers to Hangchow during summer months particularly will find in the above-mentioned Hotel all comforts.

#### PRICES VERY MODERATE

Give us a trial and you will be convinced.

### H. G. WALKER

1-A Jinkee Road  
Ores, Minerals, Metals,  
Industrial Chemicals and  
Commodities.

#### CAUSTIC SODA now ready for delivery

Will Buy—Large Tonnage  
ANTIMONY ORE  
10269

### APARTMENTS WANTED

LADY wants small furnished bedroom in vicinity of Hongkong Road, without board. Reasonable terms. Apply Box 498, THE CHINA PRESS.  
10284

### EDUCATIONAL

YOUNG LADY desires to give lessons in Russian. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 492, THE CHINA PRESS.  
10266 J 7

LADY, experienced in teaching English to Chinese, is open to engagement for the coming autumn. Reply, giving particulars, to Box 461, THE CHINA PRESS.  
10181 J 5

### SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG LADY typist seeks position, or could undertake work at home. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 496, THE CHINA PRESS.  
10280 J 2

SOAP EXPERT, shortly disengaged, makes all soaps and special lines. Can erect and work large or small factory. Competent, energetic; best credentials. Apply Soaps, Box 424, THE CHINA PRESS.  
10117

### FINANCIAL

OPPORTUNITY: Partner required, with Tls. 2,500, for a publishing proposition in Chinese. This publication will enormously benefit China, besides, Tls. 375,000 profit can be made in 8/9 months time. Applicants, of any nationality, may apply to Box 480, THE CHINA PRESS.  
10255 J 2

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.  
10277 J 31

### TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-A, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

### News Brevities

The Russian 'cellist, Mr. Bogomil Sikor, who is in Shanghai en route to America will give one concert during his stay here. The date has not been fixed.

The Kiangnan Students' Conference will be held this year in Soochow from July 4 to 11.

Speech Day at the Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese has been fixed for July 7 at 5 p.m.

### Shanghai Silk Market

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co. write as follows in their weekly silk market report:—

White Silk.—Buyers generally show little disposition to operate at prices Silkmen are now willing to sell at.

Tsalue Filatures.—Kung Kee Mars, 1, Tls. 650.

Steam Filatures.—Further business is reported at full rates, with demand for Lyons for early shipment, which is lacking. For far distant positions little interest is shown.

Yellow Silk.—Some purchases of Mienyangs old Silk are reported on basis of S. C. 1 and 2, Tls. 355, Tls. 315.

1916-1917  
White Yellow Total  
bales bales bales

From 1st June to date, 50 168 218  
Against corresponding period 1915 1916 411 215 626  
1914 1915 275 832 1,307  
1916, 1917  
piculs.

Settlements for Europe, &c., White Silk..... 900

Settlements for Europe, &c., Yellow Silk..... 300

Settlements for America, White Silk..... 1,800

3,000

Stock in Shanghai, White Silk..... 300

Yellow Silk..... 500

Visible Supply for season to date .. 3,800

Stock in Shanghai, Wild Silk..... 100

### LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Boschen Landbouwenexploitatie in Langkat: "The output of crude oil for June 30 was 146 tons.  
"The output of crude oil for June was 3,509 tons net. The output of rubber for June was 41,300 lbs. net."



Voelkel & Schneider, A.-G.

87, Nanking Road

Shanghai.

### ITALIAN CAPTURES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, June 30.—The official communiqué issued today reported: The Italians made further gains on the Val Lassa, Posina, Sugana and Carnia sectors, taking 841 prisoners, but between the Adige and the Brenta the Italians have now reached portions

where the enemy is provided with strong entrenchments and ample artillery and is prepared to offer a desperate resistance.

At Monte San Michele, in Carso, a violent enemy attack was repulsed, with sanguinary losses, 403 prisoners being taken. The Italians also took 660 prisoners in the capture of two hills on the Monfalcone sector.

Have you heard  
the

## Restaurant R. N. Trio?

(Piano, Violin and 'Cello)

Every night from 8 p.m. to 1 a.m.

Good Music—Good Food—Good Refreshments

14 ASTOR ROAD

Tel. 784

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)  
June 15th, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles				Mail 102	Mail 102
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking			arr. 8.44	18.55
11.25	19.16		arr. Tientsin-Central			dep. 5.08	18.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central			arr. 5.03	15.53
						Wood & Thurs.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East			dep. 4.55	15.45
Mail 102	Mail 2				Peking-	Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed. Fridays					Mukden		
9.35	2.3	0	dep. Mukden		Line	arr. 23.40	19.27
Wood & Thurs.							
4.45	19.10		arr. Tientsin-East			dep. 7.10	1.25
4.55	19.20	434	arr. Tientsin-East			arr. 6.50	1.10
						Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	19.30		arr. Tientsin-Central			dep. 6.40	1.01

Local 3	Mail 3					Mail 4	Local 4
7.30	12.40	0	dep. Tientsin-East			arr. 15.39	19.56
7.40	12.43	71	arr. Tientsin-Central			15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central			15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	arr. Tsingchow			11.57	19.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Tsehow			9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu			6.30	9.06
7		221					8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu			6.10	17.42
10.09	12.28	266	arr. Tsinaifu			3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	dep. Yenchowfu			1.03	12.41
12.45	3.59		arr. Yenchowfu			0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Hsiching			22.00	10.02
17.46	9.03		arr. Hsichowfu			19.35	7.40
9		421					10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsichowfu			19.15	20.60
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu			14.53	15.25
11.50	13.23	523	dep. Pengpu			14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	691	arr. Chuchow			11.17	8.51
19.53	18.23	62	dep. Pukow			9.45	5.50

Exp. Exp.						Exp. Fast
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.		7.05
7.00	7.00	193	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.		7.00
			arr. Shanghai	Line		23.00

Yenchowfu-Tsingchow Branch Line				Linchow-Tsochuang Branch Line			
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Linchow arr.
9.48	15.05	arr. Tsingchow dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang dep.

## Auctions

## A. LANDAU &amp; Co.

(Swiss Establishment)  
Auctioneers, Expert Valuers,  
Salesrooms in

Nos. 134-135a Szechuen Road  
Telephone 2653.

Personal attention given to house  
auctions.

A/c of sales rendered within 3  
days of sales. Cash advances  
made on goods entrusted  
to our sales.

Terms on application.

## Linen and Drapery Auction

## W. FUNDER &amp; CO.

Will sell within their Salesrooms  
Nos. 111-113, SZECHUEN ROAD,

ON

Monday, the 3rd July  
AND

Tuesday, the 4th July

Each day from 10 a.m. until noon.

A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF

## Superior Outfitting Goods

Recently arrived per s.s. Nyanza.

Comprising:

Excellent Assortment of Ladies' and  
Men's Underwear of all descriptions.  
Hosiery in Silk and Lisle, Turkish  
Towels of all kinds, Pyjama Suits,  
Raincoats, Shoes, and Boots, also  
Children's Outfits and numerous other  
kinds of Drapery Articles.

On View Saturday afternoon and  
Sunday.

10262 J 4

## SUN

GLASSES-COOL & LIGHT

O. D. RASMUSSEN, D. O.  
OPTOMETRIST-1A JINKEE ROAD.

9979

## NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
that the business hitherto carried  
on by us under the style of "Spunt  
& Rosenfeld" will henceforth be  
carried on under the style of "J.  
Spunt & Co.

J. SPUNT & CO.

Shanghai, July 1st, 1916.

10267 J 4

## FRESH BUTTER

All possible requirements are  
fully met by the following three  
Brands of fresh Butter:-

## "Daisy" Brand

The finest quality procurable.  
Fresh and pure and never fails  
to give entire satisfaction. The  
highest standard in Butter.

## "Meadow" Brand

Second only to "Daisy." Ten  
cents per lb. cheaper. A good  
reliable Butter.

## "OK" Brand

Next in quality to "Meadow,"  
10 cents per lb. cheaper. A  
good sound Butter: may be used  
for table or for cooking.

These three Butters are im-  
ported by us in cold-storage,  
kept in our own cold-storage  
and supplied to the Retailers in  
small quantities every day or,  
if desired, four times daily,  
thus ensuring FRESHNESS.

May be obtained of all Retailers.

Imported by

Geddes & Co., Ltd.

Agents,  
5 Peking Road,  
Shanghai, 7th June, 1916.

10063

Business and Official  
- - - Notices - - -MAKE YOUR  
OFFICE COOLER

A Supply of  
"Elephant Head"  
Pilsener

Will Make Your Office  
Seem Cooler

"HIRANO" MINERAL  
WATER  
Is Pure

Garner, Quelch & Co.

## ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

Notice to Debenture Holders

REGISTERED holders are re-  
quested to send in their debenture  
certificates as soon as possible to be  
exchanged for the new issue of  
Central Stores, Limited, 6% de-  
bentures.

By order of the Board,

Central Stores, Limited,  
E. BURROWS,  
Acting Secretary.  
10278 J 4

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION  
No. 2386

## Loan of 1869

THE debentures outstanding under  
the Municipal Loan of 1896 will  
be paid on presentation at the  
Finance Department, if properly  
endorsed by the registered owner,  
on and after June 30, 1916, from  
which date and until the debentures  
are presented for payment, interest  
at 6 per cent per annum will be  
paid, but no interest will be paid  
after September 30, 1916.

Holders are given the option of  
exchanging their scrip for de-  
bentures in the 6 per cent Loan of  
1916 at par. This option will  
terminate on September 30, 1916.

By order,

J. B. MACKINNON,  
Acting Secretary.

Council Room.  
Shanghai, July 1, 1916.

10274 J 7

The Palace Gardens, Inn and Farm  
15 Lay Road

FOR a short drive and a pleasant  
afternoon, try the Palace Gardens.  
Free tennis court on application.  
The best of wines.  
Teas and dinners a speciality.  
Free carriages will run every  
Saturday and Sunday from the  
tram at Lay Road to the Gardens,  
between 4 and 7 p.m.

J. NOBLE,  
Manager.  
10257 J 2

THE CENTRAL GARAGE  
CO., LTD.

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## CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day  
and Night.

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## "Quick Service and Efficient Service"

That's Our Motto

Why not send your car to us to be repaired?  
We don't delay the work and, furthermore, it is  
well done, for we have a Staff of Competent  
Mechanics, under the direction of skilled foremen.

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## White Zinc Paint

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## Grand Hotel Kalee, Shanghai

## FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL

SITUATED IN THE MOST CENTRAL  
PART OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT.  
OPPOSITE THE MAGNIFICENT ENGLISH  
CATHEDRAL

130 LARGE, AIRY AND WELL-  
FURNISHED ROOMS

EACH WITH PRIVATE BATH ATTACHED

PASSENGER ELEVATOR

EXCELLENT ATTENDANCE AND  
COOKING

ALL DEPARTMENTS UNDER  
EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CONTROL

TEL. ADDRESS

"KALEE"

E. H. DUNNING,

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

## Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai  
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I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American  
tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-  
dressed men in Shanghai.

6724

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

## YUT SAE CHANG &amp; Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers  
SHANGHAI.

Our branch at Mokanshan has now been opened for the  
summer months.

The China Press is on sale at our store

## Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE is hereby given that an  
Extraordinary General Meeting of  
the Voting Members will be held  
at the Grand Stand on Friday, the  
7th day of July, 1916, at 6 p.m., in  
order to transact the business full  
details of which are given in the  
Notice affixed to the notice board  
in the Coffee Room at the Grand  
Stand.

By Order of the Stewards,  
F. J. BURRETT,  
Hon. Acting Secretary,  
Shanghai Race Club.

Dated 30th June, 1916.

10275 J 7

ON the principle of "Small Pro-  
fits, Quick Turnover" we  
offer you:

Men's Underwear in: Lisle Thread,  
"Aertex" Cellular, India Gauze  
and Porous Mesh.

Men's Collars: Linen, 4 fold  
throughout, and soft, plain or  
polo shape.

Reversible Wash ties, 100 designs.  
Ladies' White Poplin Shoes, smart  
shape, Court style, White  
Buckles, Covered Heel, 2½ to  
7. Poplin takes Blanco better  
than canvas. Above goods ar-  
rived yesterday.

2 doors from General Hospital,  
Phone 2240.

## NOTICE

The 6% Internal Loan of the 3rd  
Year of the Chinese Republic  
(1914)

The Public are hereby notified  
that the fourth payment of interest  
of the 6% Internal Loan of the 3rd  
Year of the Chinese Republic  
(1914) will fall due on the 30th of  
June of this year. With the excep-  
tion of the detailed regulations,  
governing the payment of interest  
of the said Loan, which have been  
published in the Government  
Gazette and which have been  
printed for the information of the  
Public by all the establishments  
authorised for the payment of  
interest, the following important  
points are hereby published for  
general information:-

1. The date when the payment of  
interest begins: The 30th  
June of the 5th year of the  
Chinese Republic.

2. The organs authorised for the  
payment of interest:  
a. All Magistrates' Yamen.  
b. The Head and Branch  
Offices of the Bank of China  
and of the Bank of Com-  
munications.

3. The methods for the claiming  
of interest:  
The Public when claiming for  
the interest must cut down the  
matured coupons and proceed  
to any of the above mentioned  
organs with the said coupons.

The said organs after exami-  
ning the said coupons will then  
pay the interest and retain the  
coupons so paid. But the  
holders of \$1,000 Bonds and of  
\$10,000 Bonds must not cut  
down the coupons themselves,  
as the said Bonds have to be  
examined first by the organs  
concerned.

The matured coupons can be  
used as cash in payment of land  
tax and duties. The interest  
of the coupons is expressed in  
term of "big Dollar" and if  
it is required to be converted  
into taels or copper cash, then  
the rate of exchange for  
different districts will be  
decided and posted in con-  
spicuous places by the various  
Financial Bureaux concerned.  
The Public are requested to  
read over the detailed regula-  
tions governing the payment of  
interest which are obtainable at  
all authorised organs above  
mentioned.

By Order

The Bureau of National Loans.  
10204 J 5

R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF ASIA"  
SPECIAL CALL AT SHANGHAI  
FROM JAPAN

A special call at Shanghai  
(Woosung) on the Westbound  
voyage in September has been  
arranged for the convenience of  
passengers returning from Japan  
after the summer holidays.

The schedule of the R. M. S.  
"Empress of Asia" will be as  
follows:-

Lv. Yokohama - - Sept. 18th  
" Kobe - - - - - " 19th  
" Nagasaki - - - - - " 21st  
Ar. Woosung - - - - - " 23rd

For further particulars apply to  
L. E. N. RYAN,  
Agent.

10239

## SING CHONG ZUNG

信昌仁號收買珍珠  
Pearl Dealers  
49 Hankow Road.

Any firm or individual who has  
NEW PEARLS to dispose of is  
requested to communicate with us.  
We are ready to buy white Pearls  
from European countries. Write  
to, or call in person at the above  
address.

10199

Business and Official Notices  
are Continued on  
Page 19

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be Prepaid

Replies must be  
called for

## APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE  
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full  
board. Good table. Centrally  
situated facing the Gardens.

Telephone 8482 8408

## 8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens

Two very nice large rooms,  
with bathroom attached, and one  
nice small room, all facing South.  
All comforts. Moderate terms.

10070

TO LET, July 1st, large furnish-  
ed room, facing south, verandah  
and bathroom, good board; also  
small room. English family. 31  
Boone Road.

10286 J 2

A NICE quiet neutral home in  
Carter Road wishes a quiet lady or  
gentleman as paying guest. Terms  
\$65 per month, inclusive. Apply  
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10280 J 2

TO LET, Western district, well-  
furnished room, with bathroom  
attached, suitable for bachelor.  
Apply to Box 490, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

10263 J 7

TO LET, with board, Western  
district, 2 spacious and cool attics,  
with attached bathroom, facing  
south, all conveniences. Apply to  
Box 484, THE CHINA PRESS.

10240 J 28 J 2

TO LET, two good rooms, newly  
painted, on the ground floor, with  
one small room which may be made  
into a bathroom, also kitchen, on  
the North Szechuen Road Ex-  
tension. Rental \$30 a month,  
including rates, water and light.  
Apply to Box 488, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

10258 J 2

BODEGA CAFE. Are you look-  
ing for good meals. Call Nanjing  
and Boone Roads corner. Only 60  
cents. Mrs. Croach, proprietor.

10252 J 6

CONNAUGHT HOUSE, 3  
Minghong Road. Furnished room  
to let, facing south, with bathroom  
attached. With or without board.  
Central location. Phone 2650.

10248 J 5

TO LET, well-furnished front  
room, with small room attached,  
also bathroom and balcony. Suit-  
able married couples or bachelors;  
also attic room at moderate terms.  
12-a, Quinsan Gardens.

10249 J 2

## Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, horn, U. H. magneto  
and Amac carburettor. What  
reasonable offers? Apply to Box  
497, THE CHINA PRESS.

10283 J 5

ELECTRIC FANS in stock, desk  
and oscillating, Tls. 35. The China  
Agents Co., 55, Avenue Edouard  
VII.

10282 J 2

HUNDRED KINDS of famous  
Japanese Morning-Glory in exhibi-  
tion every forenoon. Sold, if desired,  
at moderate prices. The Dog  
Trainer's Farm, Darroch Road, off  
N. Szechuen Road Extension.

10281 J 5

FOR SALE, .45 Webley-Fosbery  
automatic revolver and .45 Colt  
automatic pistol, with 200 cartridg-  
es. Both excellent condition.  
Apply to Box 486, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

10253 J 2

FOR SALE, used E. M. F. tour-  
ing-car, 5 passengers, 30 h.p.,  
equipped with Splitdorf magneto  
(dual ignition). Car includes 2  
side-lamps, 1 tail-lamp, 2 head-  
lamps, leather upholstery and  
cushions with khaki slip-covers,  
tools, etc. Machine is in good  
running order. Price low. May  
be inspected at MARKET GAR-  
AGE, 89-91 Rue Montauban.

10256 J 30 J 2 5

TO LET—1b Hannen Road. 6-  
roomed house with kitchen and  
servants' quarters, 4 bath rooms, hot  
and cold water, electric light and  
fittings, &c. Apply Arthur, 1b  
Hannen Road.

TO LET, Bubbling Well Road, 6-  
roomed house, standing on its own  
ground (2½ mow). Garage,  
stables, greenhouse, hot and cold  
water installation and all modern  
conveniences. Rent moderate.  
Please apply to Box 489, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

10269 T. F.

TO BE LET, the 6 roomed house,  
with garage and small garden, No.  
155-a, Avenue Edward VII. Fitted  
with kitchen range, hot and cold  
water and electric light. Also the  
larger semi-detached house, 52  
Amiral Bayle, nearby. All rooms  
have south aspect. Apply to  
DENHAM & ROSE, TEL. 803.

10250 J 5

BROADWAY TERRACE, 5-  
roomed houses in Broadway. Apply  
to 10, Yangtsepo Road.

10111

HOUSES TO LET, 41 Rue  
Massenet, 6 rooms and attics, tiled  
bathrooms, pantry and kitchen,  
porcelain bathtubs, lavatories and  
flush closets, garden, tennis, etc.  
46, Rue Massenet, near French  
Park, 6 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 tiled  
bathrooms, porcelain tubs, lavatories  
and flush closets, tiled kitchen and  
pantry, 4 servants' rooms, garden,  
tennis, etc. 97, Rue du Roi Albert,  
5 rooms, bungalow, garden, tennis,  
etc. 101, Rue du Roi Albert, 5  
rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths,  
garden and tennis. China Realty  
Co., Ltd.

10279 T. F.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

SHORTHAND-TYPIST want-  
ed. State salary required. Apply  
Box 200, THE CHINA PRESS.

10285 J 4

WANTED, an experienced pianist  
for export. Apply to Box 491,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

10242 J 4

WANTED: Young ladies of  
good appearance (any nation-  
ality), for local theatrical enter-  
prise. Good pay. Apply to  
Box 485, THE CHINA PRESS.

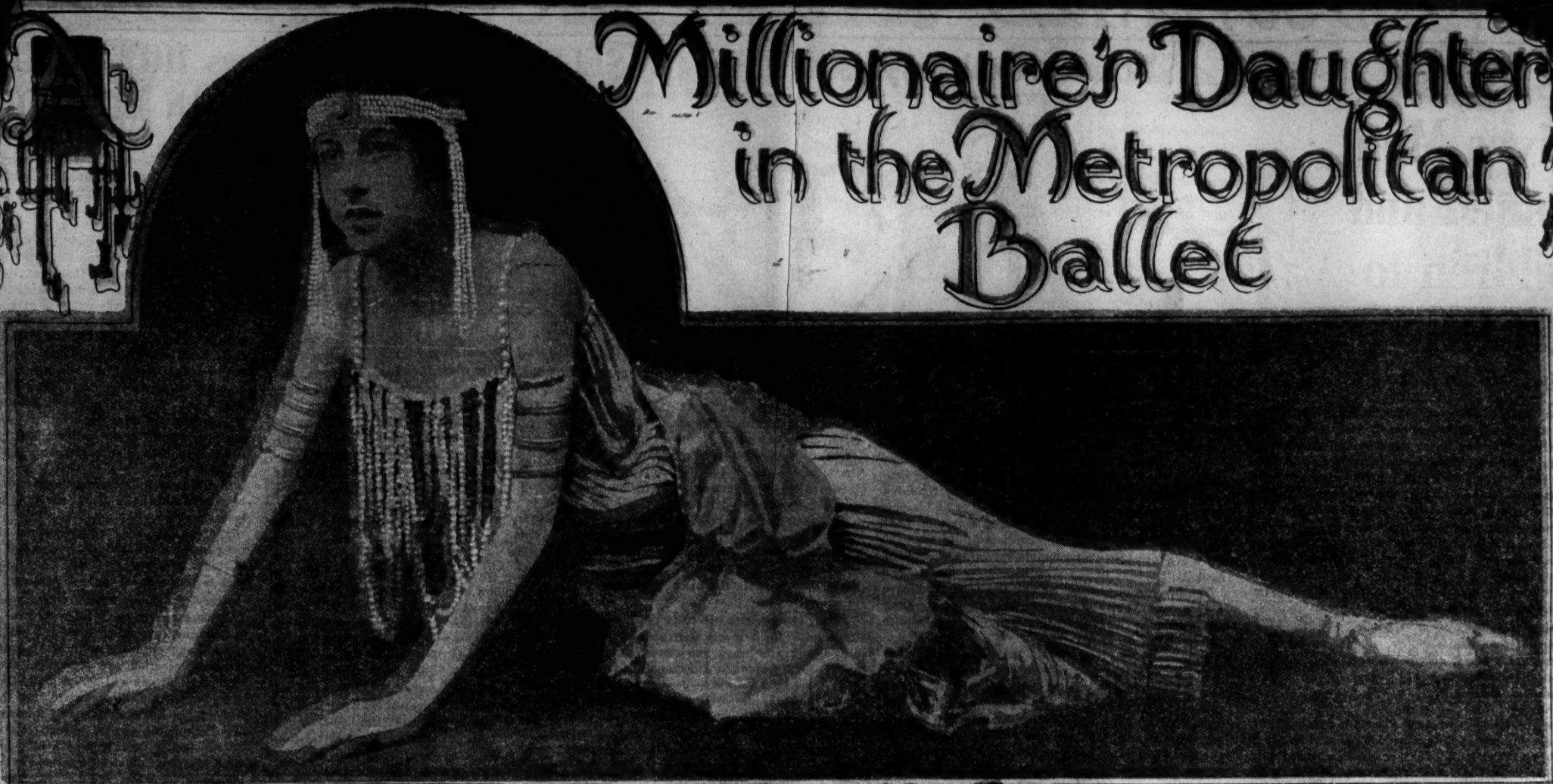
10242 J 4

WANTED: Lady physician for  
hospital during present physician's  
furlough. Address, Dr. Robbins,  
Chinkiang.

10276 T. F.

Classified Advertisements  
are Continued on  
Page 19

# Millionaire's Daughter in the Metropolitan Ballet



Here Are Five Pictures of Miss Eva Swain, the Only Millionaire's Daughter Who Is a "Prima Ballerina" in the Metropolitan Opera Company or Any Other

given to her less fortunate sisters. The majority of the flowers she receives are sent to the hospitals, and the proceeds of most of her appearances go to charity.

Miss Eva was only six when she attended one of the fashionable dancing classes of this city.

The difficulties of the lancers and the other dances taught the pupils soon overcome, the little star astonished her master one day by proclaiming that she had made up her mind to become a famous dancer.

Upon arriving at her tenth year she became

a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company's ballet school as one of Mme. Cavallazzi's private pupils. During the next three years Miss Swain had three lessons a day, Summer and Winter, so that the cost of lessons during the preliminary stages amounted to fourteen odd thousand dollars.

"Mais que voulez-vous?" Was not the result worth it? At the age of fourteen Miss Swain became "Prima Ballerina" of the Metropolitan Opera Company—the season of 1913-14—being not only the youngest, but also the first American girl to hold that honor.

During the past two years the little dancer completely rivaled all with whom she came in contact, both before and behind the footlights. At the end of this time "Little Eva," as Caruso called her, resigned in order to complete her European education abroad. The war temporarily halted these plans.

FROM so many stories of poor little rich girls it is a relief to turn to one of a very rich little rich girl—Miss Eva Swain, who is at the same time daughter and heiress of the wealthy and socially prominent Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Swain, of New York, and "Prima Ballerina" of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Miss Swain is perhaps the only professional dancer in the world who does not have to dance for a living, never did have to dance for a living, and in all probability never will have to dance for a living. She dances for the sheer love of it and

PHOTOS BY WHITE NY



because she wanted to have—id use a much over-worked word—a "career." At the early age of seven she had definitely decided what that career was to be.

Up to date Miss Eva's dancing education has cost considerably more than fifty thousand dollars—but she is the girl of whom Mlle. Genie exclaimed: "I shall never desert the dancing stage for any one except her." Naturally, it took a little rich girl to be able to carve out a career with such costly tools.

Her particular toe work, for instance, in which she excels, requires new slippers for each appearance, and the weekly bill for this item averages fifty dollars. The same quality of slippers are used in rehearsals as in the regular performances. The expense account coming under the head of ballet dresses made a low record one month recently. It was only four hundred and fifty dollars! Her paraphernalia—dresses and slippers—once worn are always immediately



# NEW DISCOVERIES ALL OVER THE EARTH

## Just What Drives Men, Women and Children to SUICIDE

By William Brady, M. D.

IN the "registration area," that is, a portion of the United States including nearly two-thirds of the entire population, about ten thousand persons per year take their own lives. The average rate of suicide among men as compared with the rate among women is about three to one. So that it is safe to say that in the entire country some twelve thousand men and four thousand women commit suicide each year.

Suicide, therefore, is more fatal than typhoid fever in America! In fact, suicide is very fatal indeed, though it can be prevented.

The causes of suicide, in the order of their importance, may be listed as follows:

- Domestic troubles.
- Reverses of fortune.
- Sorrow, fear, worry, disappointment.
- Physical suffering.
- Disgrace or shame.
- Insanity.

There is still one more factor alleged to favor suicide, but I deny it has anything to do with suicide. It is the weather. You know, weather can be charged with almost anything. It has served doctors admirably as an all-around cause of changes for the worse in the patient. It has been blamed for business depression, for strikes, for the "blues," for "colds," for drunkenness, for hardening of the arteries and softening of the brain and all sorts of diseases in reality brought on by the victim's own bad habits.

Statistical sharps can prove with plain figures that there are more suicides in nice warm bright weather

than in cold, damp, dark or gloomy weather—which goes to show how much the state of the weather really does. n't have to do with the epidemicity of suicide.

Jersey City, Buffalo and Fall River are not popular with suicides; people really prefer to live in these cities. Elmhurst, N. Y., has won considerable fame for various things among other attractions of the place being the excellent facilities it affords visitors desirous of burdening the overworked coroner.

But geography really has no more than weather has to do with suicide. Any temporary or lasting eminence the above cities may have earned is attributable to their fame as places of health, prosperity and happiness, attracting visitors who may be in search of these blessings. That and just happenstance. Still, no doubt there are towns where no one would care to be found dead.

The favorite method of "ending it all" is shooting—a very messy, noisy and unpleasant way of shuffling off. Poisoning comes next, then hanging—the favorite resort of the demented.

Stabbing is very low in the list, and a very low, mean, un-American way to dodge the issue. When a person stabs himself, even if he does it with all due care not to injure a vital part but just to let flow a few drops of blood for somebody's benefit, it is the fellow's luck to succumb weeks or months later to some complication, like septicemia, stricture, or aneurism.

Throat cutting comes still lower in the scale of methods—it takes a pretty depraved mortal to go out this way. Negroes are very fond of throat operations, but rarely or never does a negro suicide, and a razor is the most unwilling tool a suicidal negro could handle. Drowning and crushing (jumping from high places or under cars) are very unusual methods of suicide, though they seem frequent because so very sensational. The Irish and those of Irish descent are less fre-

## Science Explains the CAUSES OF SELF MURDER and Shows HOW THEY CAN BE AVOIDED



modern Fashions in Suicide.

From Left to Right Six Methods of Suicide Are Shown in the Order of Their Popularity—Shooting, Poisoning, Hanging, Asphyxiation, Cutting or Stabbing, Drowning.

quently suicides than any other nationality. Why should an Irishman not want to live? The Irish are cheerful and religious.

The Germans and those of German descent furnish the largest number of suicides of all nationalities in this country. The German race inclines to melancholy and metaphysical speculation.

Poisoning is the woman's favorite way to die. It is becoming more popular every year with men as the two sexes draw nearer and nearer together in mode of life, thought and dress. Society displays a marked tendency toward feminization in suicide as in other things.

Physicians occasionally head the list of suicides for the year. Life is pretty well balanced. When everybody is well and happy, the doctor is sort of depressed and moody. But when a doctor finds that he is of no further use in the world he does not take his own medicine. No, indeed! He prefers pistols at one pace. Even to the very last he hates to use his pills or scalpels improperly.

Alcoholism is a very prolific factor of unintentional and intentional suicide. A man who drinks hates himself.

May and June are generally the most popular months for suicide.

Most suicides occur between the ages of twenty and thirty, but the number of suicides among children is increasing. Teachers and examinations figure with shameful frequency in the history of child suicide. Examinations are a bad institution however you look at them. Mothers make the best teachers.

Carbolic acid suicides are much less frequent since the sale of pure carbolic acid was made illegal without a physician's prescription. Many a young fool owes his life to the fact that the 5 per cent. solution fails to inflict any alarming injury, even if he gulps down a few mouthfuls.

Widowers and bachelors commit self-murder more

frequently than married men.

Returning to the causes of suicide, note that "domestic troubles" head the list. What is the most frequent basis of domestic trouble? Immorality. Faulty education is largely accountable for this. The young man is allowed to grow up with a vague notion it is the proper thing to sow wild oats. Te sows, and his future wife reaps harvest. Unhappiness hovers over the home. Infelicity, what our accommodating courts call "incompatibility of temperament," descends upon the couple. Divorce is one very bad remedy; suicide is another.

Financial reverses sometimes appear to lead to suicide. But this is so common, so cheap, that men are getting ashamed to try it. The popular thing nowadays for the fellow who fails is to try again, and see if he can't occupy a little space in the newspapers occasionally. The world admires and helps a cheerful loser almost as much as it does a lover.

Golf, baseball, and, best of all, I think, universal military training would diminish the suicides of failures, because these diversions teach a man that money isn't the root of all bliss—though a handy thing to have around the house.

Depressing emotions like fear, sorrow, disappointment, jealousy, worry and remorse are most dangerous in persons without religious faith. It is a statistical fact that most suicides are agnostics or weak in faith. In this country and abroad suicide is much less frequent among classes whose religious belief is strong than among those of more material mind.

But as for that, suicide is insanity anyway. Even self-mutilation, which does not impair life, is the strong-

est evidence of insanity. Murder may be a wilful act of a perfectly sane individual, but suicide never. When the instinct of self-preservation is lost, reason has surely departed.

Now emotion, as physiologists have proven experimentally, is capable of producing very definite changes of function and structure. Dr. Crile, Professor Cannon and others have shown that fear, anxiety, pain and great exertion cause marked alterations in the functions of certain of the ductless glands, and in many cases this results in such diseases as diabetes, neurasthenia, arterio-sclerosis and Bright's disease.

Dr. Crile found the brain cells of soldiers under the strain of battle in France showed the same exhaustion of protoplasm as the brain cells of a rabbit badly frightened, or a dog poisoned by diphtheria. From which it seems clear that actual mental disturbance may be brought about by prolonged emotional strain, and here you have an explanation for the suicidal impulse.

Is there any way to prevent this? Can the individual be saved from the injurious effects of his own internal secretions?

There is one sure cure for suicidal impulse, but like most curable conditions, the impulse must be taken in time. Even old age is curable if taken in time. The cure is very simple. It is avocation.

Everybody should have a vocation and an avocation. The more nearly one's interests are divided between vocation and avocation, work and play, rest and labor, indoors and outdoors, town and country, serious and frivolous, creation and recreation, the safer and the more efficient one will be. Athletic trainers know how important it is, for instance, to keep the football squad out of the tense atmosphere of the campus on the eve of a championship game. Great statesmen go a-golfing or a-fishing or perhaps take a hike in the rain when some weighty problem awaits solution. Wise men take regular vacations—not just once a year, but every little while, preferably a short one every few weeks.

Anything to break up the strain. In the trenches in Europe the men would go to pieces altogether were it not for the regular rest periods they get behind the lines.

Most everybody, no matter how small his job, will declare he can't get away just now, when a vacation is suggested. That, of course, is a self-sufficient feeling. No job but that someone else can fill it. Even the doctor finds a vacation quite possible—and a lot of patients are just mean enough to recover as soon as he goes away.

Short vacations, but lots of them, that is the cure for suicide.

## Discouraging Discoveries About EGGS

THE average man or woman who has only a breakfast table acquaintance with eggs divides them into two great classes—good and bad. But the dealer in eggs makes a much more complex subject of the product of the faithful hen.

He divides eggs into many different classes, according to their freshness, the cleanliness of their shells, and other qualities. These classifications, which sometimes include as many as fifteen or sixteen distinct divisions, vary quite a good deal in different cities. In New York, for example, eggs are classified quite differently from the way they are in Boston and Chicago.

Here are some of the classes into which eggs are divided in one large egg market:

- Near-by henry, whites, fine to fancy.
- Near-by henry, whites, ordinary to good.
- Gathered whites.
- Western gathered whites.
- Near-by henry browns.
- Gathered browns and mixed, ordinary to fancy.
- Near-by refrigerator, whites.
- Fresh gathered, extra fine.
- Extra firsts.
- Firsts.
- Seconds.
- Thirds and poorer.
- Fresh dirties, No. 1.
- Fresh dirties, No. 2 and poorer.
- Fresh checks, good to choice.
- Fresh culls and inferior checks.
- Refrigerator, special marks, fancy.
- Refrigerator firsts.

- Refrigerator seconds.
- Refrigerator thirds or poorer.
- Refrigerator dirties.

Here is a range of options running in price all the way from 15 cents a dozen to 55, wholesale. Yet, omitting the "checks," the "culls," and the "dirties," which are quite obviously below par, an unscrupulous retailer could, if he tried, fool nine out of every ten of his patrons by juggling the eighteen other varieties so as to palm off the cheaper goods in lieu of the better.

All these grades are frequently sold to the ultimate consumer as "strictly fresh laid." Perhaps you will be able to tell how near your eggs come to this desirable state of freshness by comparing the way they taste with the descriptions given in the above list.

## How the WAR MAY END for LACK OF SHOES

THE fact that much attention is being given to repairing shoes in the European armies is taken by some as one indication that the conflict is coming to an end soon, because of the exhaustion of material for war.

Shoes are a necessary article of war, as much so as the cannon or shrapnel. Poorly shod men make poor soldiers, and no one realized this more than Wellington when he said: "Good shoes are the first requirement of a soldier." He added that the second requirement is more good shoes, and that the third requirement is a pair of soles for repairing shoes.

When the armies are mustered and outfitted a soldier is provided with new, substantial shoes, which are supposed to wear two months, when they would be thrown away and replaced with new ones; but the British shoe dispenser, seeing the urgent need for greater economy, because of the scarcity of material, is having shoes repaired right on the ground.

Formerly very few shoes were repaired, because it was necessary to send the shoes from the trenches back to England, and often by the time they were repaired and returned the soldiers to whom they belonged had been killed or sent elsewhere.

Now the British War Bureau is organizing a cobbler's corps which will be equipped for repairing and stationed in the rear of the lines. The cobblers are to receive their pay as privates and a bonus for repairing shoes. It is calculated

that such repairing means a saving of many million dollars on shoe bills. It seems plausible that after the soldiers wear out new shoes, then repaired shoes, the supply may be so reduced that they will have to stop fighting for want of shoes. No one can tell how long

before the supply may be exhausted, but the drain is being very keenly felt everywhere.

It is said the Germans not only repair shoes in their armies, but take shoes from dead soldiers and distribute them among the recruits.

## FLOWERS as FOOD

THE food value of flowers is a matter that is just beginning to interest the scientific world. Violets are said to contain considerable nourishment. They formed the basis of a refreshing drink, and in other forms figured conspicuously in the feasts of the ancient Persians. The modern confectioner crystallizes them in sugar.

The old Turkish confections made of rose leaves are declared delicious by those who have eaten them. A number of cooks have discovered that a handful of rose petals imparts a flavor of unparalleled delicacy to desserts of many kinds.

For those who do not care for sweets, the gaily-colored nasturtium offers delights to the palate. It may be used as a filling for sandwiches, mixed judiciously with other materials in salad. Its delicious pungency appeals to the epicure, while physicians say it aids digestion.

A favorite Italian dish consists of fried squash blossoms. When properly prepared this food is both appetizing and nourishing. The yellow blossoms of the common field pumpkin may be cooked in the same way, and to some tastes are even more pleasing.

## CURING INSOMNIA and INSANITY in the BATHTUB

SLEEPLESSNESS is nowadays becoming so common that it furnishes a serious problem for the nerve specialists. Science now regards it as an actual disease of the mind, which if long sustained, threatens eventual insanity.

Insomnia occurs most frequently among persons of a sedentary occupation. It is induced by mental strain and worry. The second reserve has been tapped and worn out, and there is no third reserve to call upon.

In our intense mental activities, we are inclined to forget that our minds require complete rest and may finally become unable to rest. When the day's work is finished the business man is too prone to go home and belabor his mind with worrisome plans for the next day.

Very recently the "neutral bath" has come into vogue in the treatment of insomnia and other nervous disorders, including even mild forms of insanity. It has been applied in cases of insomnia with very

happy results. The beauty of the neutral bath treatment is that any layman can administer it himself, without the trouble and expense of consulting a nerve specialist.

A bathtub is filled with water at a temperature of 97 to 98 degrees. During the period allowed in the bath, which should have a duration of anywhere from fifteen minutes

to two hours, according to the severity of the case, the water's temperature should not be allowed to drop more than three degrees. It may be easily maintained and regulated by allowing hot water to trickle slowly into the tub.

In some cases neutral baths have been continued for ten hours at a time, the patient's head and hands

being supported just above the surface of the water. Sleep is frequently induced in the bath itself, even before the insomnia patient can be moved to his bed. In fact, sleep which occurs in a neutral bath is said to be far more restful than anywhere else. Three hours' sleep in the tub is equivalent to six hours in bed.

The intelligent use of the neutral bath requires that the stomach be empty, also that the patient should be able to assume an absolutely relaxed position in the tub. He should not be allowed to read, but may listen to the reading of some unemotional story.

A few thorough trials of this treatment will convince the insomnia patient that he can sleep after all. He will sleep in spite of himself. Insomnia, when it becomes an actual mental disease usually involves the patient in the hallucination that natural, restful sleep has become impossible. The neutral bath soon conquers this obsession.

## YOU MIGHT TRY---

### A Good Mouth Wash.

LEMON juice in water makes a good mouth wash and helps to remove tartar from the teeth.

### To Whip Cream Quickly.

CHILL the cream thoroughly first and it can be whipped in half the time usually required.

### To Scour Kettles.

USE coarse sandpaper in place of sandsoap to scour kettles with. It gives much better satisfaction.

## YOUR NERVES May Make Your TONGUE COATED

WHEN you feel ill and go to see a doctor usually the first thing he says is "Let me see your tongue." If he is abreast of the times probably he looks at your tongue largely from force of habit and not because he feels sure that what he sees there is going to be of much assistance to him in finding out what ails you.

The old idea that a coated tongue is a certain indication of some disturbance of the

digestive apparatus is pretty well exploded. Physicians of the old school used to think that they could tell pretty accurately by looking at the tongue how a person's stomach, liver and bowels were working, but science has now found out that other things beside digestive troubles may produce marked changes in the appearance of the tongue.

A coated tongue is one of the symptoms which develops after a fracture of the base

of the skull. This fact leads to the belief that various disturbances of the nerve centres may lead to this condition and that it is not by any means always a sign of digestive trouble. Persons with disordered nerves, particularly those of the hypochondriacal type, frequently have heavily furred tongues.

What we call a coating of the tongue is a multiplication of the cells which cover the tongue's surface. Just how a disorder of

the nerves makes these little cells increase in number so that the tongue looks as if it had suddenly grown a coat of fur is something that has not yet been explained. We can, however, be sure of one thing—that a coated tongue is not necessarily a sign that there is anything wrong with your digestion. The trouble may be eye-strain, overwork, lack of sleep or any one of a number of other things that is upsetting your nerves.

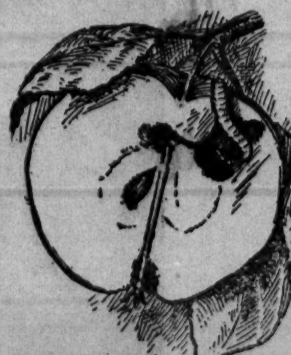
curled up in a tough silken cocoon under flakes of bark or in crevices in the trees.

With the first warm days of Spring the caterpillars begin to transform to dark brownish pupae. About two weeks after the apple blossoms fall the pupae become moths. Their wings when expanded measure about three-fourths of an inch.

The average life of a moth is about ten days, and each female lays from thirty to one hundred eggs. These hatch in ten days or less into little caterpillars, whitish in color and about one-sixteenth of an inch in length.

The little caterpillars live for a little while on the leaves, but soon make their way to the young apples where they find the feeding they like best.

Most of them enter the apples at the blossom end. After feeding for a short time in the calyx cavity they burrow to the core, eat the seeds and hollow out a large cavity which becomes filled with masses



A Codling Moth Worm Burrowing Its Way Toward the Core, Where It Eats the Seeds and Hollows Out a Cavity.

of waste matter and silk. The best means of fighting the codling moths is to spray the apple trees three times each season with a mixture of arsenate of lead and lime-sulphur.



# The Story of TANSAN

## The Choicest of all Choice Waters



**T**ANSAN the famous Japanese Sparkling Mineral Water, has its source in the mountain at Takaradzuka, near Kobe, a well known health resort in Japan. Tansan has its origin under conditions impossible to reproduce, springing from the depths of volcanic rock in the characteristic strata of the Land of the Rising Sun.

It is now over 25 years ago since Mr. J. Clifford-Wilkinson (an Englishman whose name is a household word in the East), discovered the Tansan Spring, realized that in it he had an asset as valuable to him as a gold mine and much more beneficial to the human race.

The primitive sheds in which Tansan was first bottled could only accommodate an output of a few score cases a day, but for the time being this was sufficient, as people would hardly believe that any single water could possess qualities that made it at one and the same time

*A Delicacy to the Palate,*

*An Aid to Digestion,*

*A Tonic to the System*

When it was realized that Tansan had all these virtues, and many more, a boom set in, which surprised even its sanguine proprietor, and taxed his little plant to the utmost beyond its capacity.

New machinery was purchased and new buildings erected, but even then it was found impossible to do more than just keep pace with the increasing demand.

Finally when it was realised that Tansan must take its place as the most widely known and popular water in the world, it was decided to buy a tract of hill land below the Spring, and by excavation and levelling, create a site large enough for works capable of turning out 100,000 bottles per day.

Such an undertaking, involving the pouring of thousands of tons of sand and rock, to say nothing of erecting the new buildings was not accomplished in a day or without expense. But once done the Proprietor of Tansan was able to view with pride the new and perfectly equipped Bottling Works, unequalled in the East, and unsurpassed in Europe or the United States of America.

First and foremost the success of Tansan must be ascribed to its exquisite flavour and softness, which are apparent when it is taken either alone or with wines or spirits, but the doctors must have more than a little credit for its widespread popularity. In the hospital, in the sick room, or after an operation, it was found that where Tansan was used the patient regained strength more rapidly than under other circumstances.

After innumerable experiments extending over years, a consensus of medical opinion forced upon the scientific world the conclusion that Tansan possessed virtues of its own, unequalled by any other known Water.

Travellers in the East—the glorious East of age and colour—tell of the beauties of Takaradzuka, the home of Tansan. In this ideal spot, there rises from Nature's laboratory the life-giving sparkling water known as Tansan, the precious formula of which can neither be discovered by analysis nor fabricated by the human chemist. The secret of the delicious flavour of Tansan and its invigorating qualities lies deep into the mountain side at Takaradzuka, and chemical skill can no more duplicate the living Tansan than can the laboratory evolve a living tree.

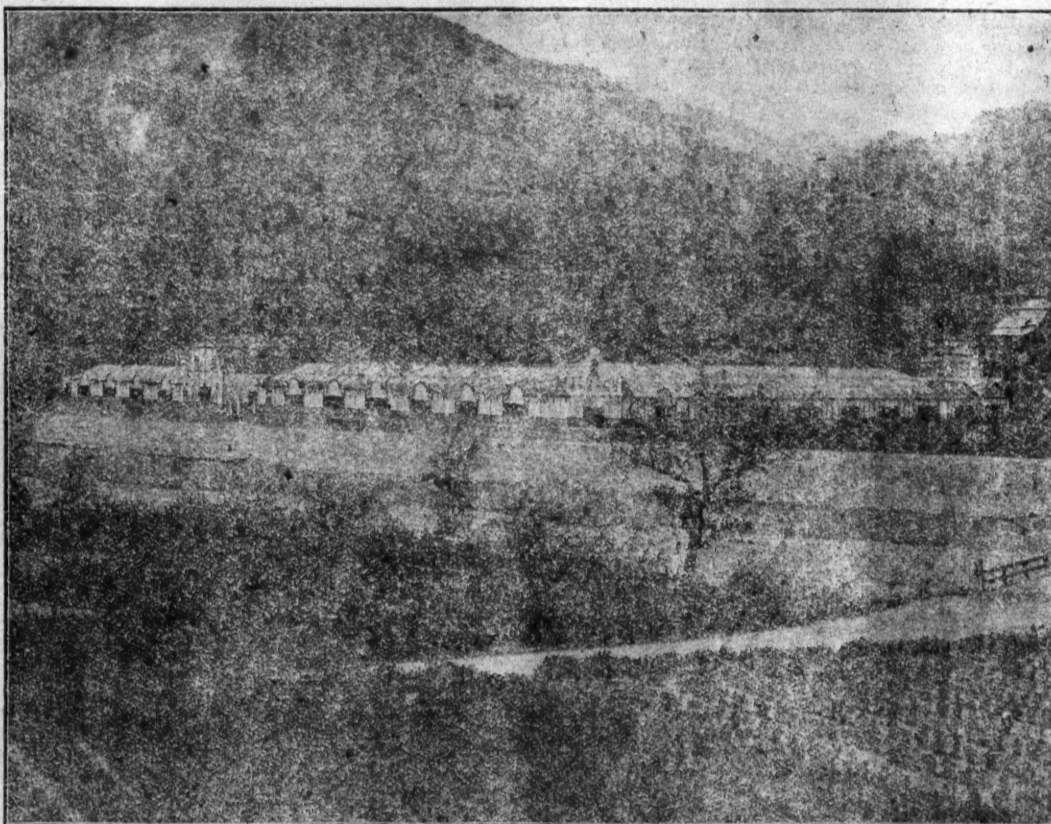
Tansan is extensively imported into the United States of America, and in proof of the high opinion entertained of the Water in that country it may be stated that a petition bearing the names of over 200 of the best known Medical Practitioners in New York, Philadelphia, and other important Cities of the States was presented to the United States Congress, praying that Tansan might, in the public interest be exempt from the duty on imported mineral waters in America.

As showing the high reputation of the various signatories to the above petition it may be mentioned that Dr. EDWARD BEDLOE, who is well known throughout America stated in a letter to a United States Senator, referring to the Petition that:—

"It is based solely upon broad principles of humanity, and is made and signed by distinguished Medical Practitioners who, by reason of their established position as leaders in advanced medical thought and practice, and teachers in various institutes of learning, each represents a following which makes the weight of the Petition beyond and out of all proportion, even to the great number of signers."

The well-known American Medical authority, Dr. JUSTIN DE LISLE states:—

"Tansan" contains no microbe of any sort. No wonder it has been pronounced to be "The choicest of all the choice Waters." Dr. DE LISLE further states: "I find Tansan soft—sweet—and exceedingly agreeable to the taste and in its effects on the stomach."



View of the "Tansan" Spring and Bottling Works, Takaradzuka, Japan.

Tansan has recently been subjected to an exhaustive chemical analysis and bacteriological investigation by Mr. E. GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., the well-known London Consulting Chemist, Analyst, and Bacteriologist, who, in the course of his comprehensive report certifies that Tansan "is absolutely free from bacterial life."

Tansan therefore "lives" and will remain pure and sparkling in all climates and all seasons. That is why it is possible to export the Water and why it arrives in London, America, Australia and other distant lands of the world as fresh and effervescent as the day it leaves Takaradzuka.

Tansan may be obtained at all Hotels and Restaurants and at the Leading Stores, Wine Merchants and other Retailers. Ask for Tansan wherever you lunch or dine. Drink Tansan in your home. It is declared by Doctors to be the softest and most digestible water known to science. It is in fact "the choicest of all choice Waters."

**Beware of all imitations**

The ONLY GENUINE Tansan bears  
the name of J. CLIFFORD WILKINSON

**The Clifford-Wilkinson Tansan Mineral Water Company, Limited.**

Kobe, Japan.

**Gande, Price and Company—Sole Agents**

# Pancakes and Chin Veils



One of the New "Pancake" Hats with the Chin Veil  
(*"Lucile" Model*)

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

By Lady Duff-Gordon  
(*"LUCILE"*)

RECENTLY I showed you the very wide hats and the hats with the "Skylight" brims. Here is a hat—one of the most modish of the season—that is entirely different. It has been called the "Pancake," because, of course, of its flattened-down look.

The large picture shows the philosophy of these hats to perfection. Notice its piquant curve and how the curve defines the whole "silhouette" of the head. Such hats are not for the woman with a long, thin face. They belong to the dainty, round-faced, petite type of girl.

I have often wondered why women do not pay more attention than they do to selecting the kind of hat that interprets their particular charm. There seems to be a fatal fascination about a hat that warps a woman's otherwise excellent judgment. It takes them three or four days, as a rule, to awaken to the fact that the hat that is so beautiful in

itself may not be becoming.

This little hat, as I have said, is not for all women, alluring as it is. Notice the delightful and attractive arrangements of the veiling around the chin.

Down in the left-hand corner is another "Pancake" hat of a different type. The little bow that finishes the modification of the old "under the chin ribbons" keeps down a bit of lace which is fastened to the brim.

And on the right is a kind of dress that goes well with this little hat—just a simple little Summery dress.

And, by the way, the Summer furs must match, in the coloring of their linings at least, the color of your dresses. The short hair pelts naturally lend themselves admirably to the development of such Spring "furnishings." There are stoles of Hudson seal and of moleskin, as well as of ermine; and wonderful scarfs are offered in cross fox, white fox and the silver variety.

A Summery  
Little Dress  
That  
Goes Well  
with Another  
Type of  
"Pancake"  
Hat,  
a Larger  
Picture of  
Which  
Is Seen on  
the Left



# AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY JULY 2, 1916

## PROSPERITY SHOWN BY DEMAND FOR HUDSONS

Orders For Super-Six Pour In  
From Every State; Many  
Farmers Buy

Reports received by the Hudson Motor Car Company indicate that its new patented Super-Six will prove even more popular among the farmers who purchase high class automobiles than the reliable Hudson models of the past. The factory is taxed to capacity by the spontaneous demand from every section of the country, in-fallible evidence of American prosperity. Orders for the Super-Six are coming from the fine agricultural lands of the northwest, from the great wheat regions of the middle west, from the great corn belt, from the sections of the sunny south where cotton is king, from the tobacco growing districts, from the prosperous farms of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky as well as from those well-tilled acres in New York and Pennsylvania.

Selling automobiles to the farmer is much like selling to his city cousin, only perhaps the former is a little more critical and a little more careful. The farmer has "to be shown" because his prosperity is dependent largely on crop conditions. He buys when crops are plentiful. Long experience with machinery of many kinds influences him to buy not for a year, but for three or four or five years and even longer. Therefore he looks for a good car, one that will last and still give the maximum of comfort.

There are several reasons why Hudsons have been a favorite of those intelligent farmer buyers who could afford motor cars in its price plane. The high quality of the car is of power with freedom from motor troubles has been another big asset. Service of a high character another. And last but not least is the reputation of the Company behind the car. A great factory operated by men long in the motor industry with millions in reserve has always been behind Hudsons. No farmer is more proud of his good reputation than the men who build Hudsons.

All these assets are behind the Super-Six, and many more. This new course the best reason. Hudsons alcar has startled the motor world because its motor produces 76 horse-power. This motor which is patented by the Hudson company has created new world touring stock car records. It is the highest powered motor per cubic inch displacement the world has yet seen, not even excepting eights or twelves. It has added 80 per cent to the motor efficiency without adding size or cylinders. It is the usual light six size. This size motor heretofore delivered about 42 horse-power. In

the Super-Six the same size delivers 76 horse-power.

Ordinarily, one runs a car at 15 to 25 miles an hour. Thus the Super-Six with its immense horse-power is usually running at only half a load. This means a long-life engine and a saving in gasoline and oil. This is not a mere statement made by the company. The car itself proved these assertions. On the famous track at Sheepshead Bay while making tests it was run more than 1,350 miles at a speed in excess of 70 miles an hour. In a 7,000 mile journey across the Rockies, the Cascades and other mountain ranges, through desert sands and deep snows, the Super-Six performed with never-failing energy. But what the company regards as of vital importance is that at the end of the speedway tests and the mountain tests the motor showed not the slightest trace of wear.

The bad roads, the deep snows, the steep hills and the thousand and one obstacles the farmer encounters in traversing his neighborhood, therefore are no obstacles at all to the new Hudson car.

The practical elimination of vibration to which is due all the vast power of the Super-Six was discovered by a Hudson engineer. He estimated the forces acting on the rapidly rotating crankshaft is kept in a straight line and tear on the bearing and working parts. By balancing these forces the crankshaft is kept in a straight line while running at any speed. Thus friction and vibration are avoided. As an example of this it may be stated that no ordinary motor can be speeded at a rate that will drive a car 60 miles per hour and maintain that speed for any length of time. The Super-Six can and has been driven thousands of miles at a speed in excess of 60 miles per hour without showing the slightest wear on bearings.

In beauty, finish and roominess the car is up to all that ever has been demanded by the most discriminating former motorists. The Super-Six is now being driven by many farmers in every section of the country.

## Record Shipment of Cars Reach Shanghai

The largest shipment of motor cars ever consigned to Shanghai has just been received by The Central Garage Co., Ltd. among which are the well known Willys Silent Knight and Overland 2 and 5 seaters.

The promptness with which these cars are being taken up is indicative of their ever increasing popularity and sterling worth, and those prospective purchasers who hesitate too long in making their reservations may find themselves with nothing to select from unless they act quickly.

## Remarkable Gains Made By Overland Company

The Reason For Record Sales  
Is a Machine That Every  
Body Wants

The year 1915 was hardly begun when the executives in the Willys-Overland plant at Toledo, Ohio, started preparations for an increased output in 1916, but, in spite of their optimistic foresight, they were amazed at the remarkable records made in January and February of this year. The records for those two months show an increased production of 17,445 cars more than the output for the same period in 1915. In January 1916, 12,393 cars were manufactured while 4,618 cars were turned out in January, 1915. February, 1916, brought a total of 15,292 cars for that month, in comparison with 5,627 cars built during the same month in the previous year.

"There is really only one reason for the remarkable gains made in our production," said John N. Willys, president of The Willys-Overland Company, "and that is the fact that we are producing an automobile which meets the demands and requirements of the vast army of buyers. Our previous records are to our credit. The Overland car is now better known and more widely used than any other machine in its class. With these conditions prevailing, the buyers naturally turn to us for their new cars."

"Our engineers were not satisfied in former years when they turn out the best car for the money on the market, but each year they studied and worked diligently to improve the preceding year's models. Experience has proved itself the best teacher and with their previous ex-

perience our employees have continued to improve upon old methods until we have in this year's car the most finished product ever turned out by any automobile concern.

"Give the buyers what they want and your business is bound to grow. That has been our slogan from the start and the immense increase in our production dispels any doubt as to whether the slogan is an advisable one to adopt. We expect still greater strides forward in production before the current year is ended and we are preparing to meet all emergencies.

"Among the things The Willys-Overland Company will not permit, however, increased production to run away with their efficiency.

That is why we are continually increasing space, mechanical equipment and number of employees. We will not be caught unprepared, no matter how fast the orders for cars come in."

## Ford Car In A Golden Avalanche

A Ford car recently figured prominently in the biggest public auction sale on record. This was held in southern California and the whole vast properties of the California Development Company, including the entire water distributing system of the fertile Imperial Valley, were sold to the highest bidder. And the highest bidder was the Southern Pacific Company, who paid the very tidy little sum of \$3,575,000 cash.

The receiver for the company, Col. W. A. Holbird, conducted the sale from the tonneau of a Ford car. And it is a matter of record that the Ford stood up under this tremendous burden of wealth without a quiver.

## WAR MOTOR EXPORTS TOTAL \$180,000,000

In a statement issued on April 26, by the foreign trade department of the National City Bank, New York city, it is shown that the value of automobiles and their equipment shipped out of the United States from

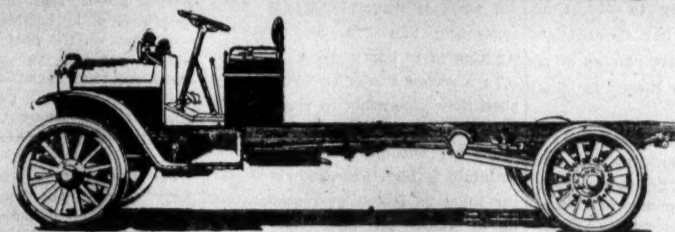
the start of the war to date, in round numbers, amounted to \$180,000,000. In the last twenty-one months \$19,000,000 worth of tires, \$3,000,000

worth of engines, about \$100,000,000 worth of commercial or freight automobiles, and \$60,000,000 worth of passenger machines were exported. Of the automobiles sent the distribution in Europe has been less in favor of France and more in favor of Great Britain, although it is pointed

out that a large number of the cars going to the latter country probably find their way to the Continent finally.

The total number of cars exported to France in the seven-month period was 3,000, against 13,000 to Great Britain. Last week's record showed that the port of New York shipped out nearly \$2,000,000 worth of automobiles alone.

## FEDERAL LORRIES



Federal Two Tonner

## Superior in Construction

Careful and skillful workmen, using only the highest grade of materials, build Federal Lorries.

Thousands of these lorries are satisfactorily handling all manner of transportation problems in practically every country on the globe.

Federal Lorries long ago passed the experimental stage. They are manufactured in one of the largest factories in the world devoted entirely to the manufacture of commercial vehicles. Sound financially and mechanically.

Your investment is insured when you buy a Federal. Federals were the only lorries awarded a Gold Medal at the recent Panama-Pacific Exposition. They are made in three sizes—1½ ton, 2 ton, 3½ ton. Worm Drive exclusively.

## FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY

A Company of great financial strength and stability.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN  
U. S. A.

Export Department  
18 Broadway, New York City, U. S. A.  
Cable Address: Lockwood, New York

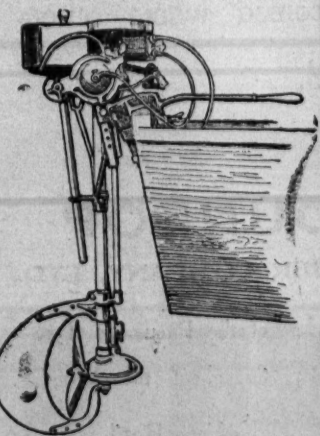
Awarded the Only Gold Medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition

## NEW MODEL ARCHIMEDES Portable Boat Motor 2 and 5 H.P.

THE ONLY PORTABLE 2-CYLINDER  
MOTOR ON THE MARKET

For Business, Sport  
and Recreation

May readily be attached to any round or flat bottom rowboat, no matter whether the stern be pointed or squarecut. It is indisputably easier to manipulate than a one-cylinder motor. It is easier to start, more powerful, and more reliable.

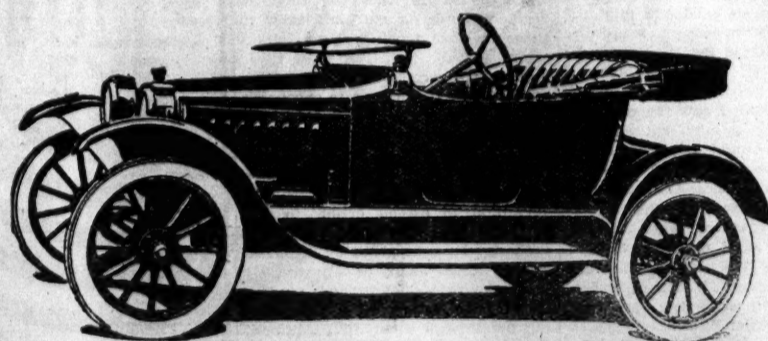


Simple, Strong, Durable, Reliable

Can be attached in two minutes; Automatic Lubrication; Magneto attachment to fly-wheel; solid brass rudder.

**Wm. Katz & Co.,**

1a, Jinkee Road  
SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA  
Demonstrations Given



2 MORE MILES FOR LESS MONEY

THE

# SAXON

11.9

That's what the SAXON means. If you want to economise on motoring, have a SAXON—the neatest little car in the world. It is equal to anything you can ask it to do—it runs smoothly, silently, comfortably. Its wheel-base is 8 feet; it is deep-seated, there is plenty of leg room. It is the cheapest car to run.

DISTRIBUTORS

## THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

SHANGHAI AND HANKOW

2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai.

Telephone No. 3809

## STUDEBAKER MAKES BIG ADDITION TO ITS PLANT

'Preparedness' For 1916 Demand Calls For Expenditure Of \$1,000,000

As a move of preparedness for the 1916 demand for Studebaker cars, additions costing \$1,000,000 have just been made to the Detroit factories of the Studebaker Corporation. The work on these extensions, begun last October, is now practically completed, and will enable the manufacturers of Studebaker cars to carry out their plans of producing 100,000 cars during this year.

With the completion of the increased plant facilities, the production schedule will shortly be jumped from 300 cars a day to 400, thus placing the Studebaker Corporation as the largest builders of cars at or above the prices of the Studebaker Fours and Sixes.

Included in the plant extensions is an entirely new building for the manufacture of heavy forgings, such as six-throw crank shafts and front axles. In the heat treating and carbonizing departments seven large double-chambered furnaces have been built to replace smaller types and increase production accordingly.

Seven forging machines for producing gear blanks are being added; the power plant is being increased by two 500-horse-power low pressure turbine generator is being installed to be operated by exhaust steam available from the forge plant.

Another addition is that of a warehouse three stories high, 52 x 335 feet, with accommodation for 150 carloads of such material as must be kept under cover; this to take care of increased production requirements. The three-story addition to the main building increases the floor space 35,000 feet, and will be used for wheel, chassis painting and assembly. Seventy-five pieces of equipment are being added to the manufacturing machinery departments to take care of six-cylinder engine parts.

W. C. Rodd, construction engineer, and his staff submitted five different plans in an effort to arrive at an ideal layout for the production of 100,000 cars annually. The plan adopted is what is known as the "plant unit system," the arrangement being such that each piece of raw material is not only completed but also subassembled in the same department before passing to the final assembly.

## Ford to Build Another Vast \$4,000,000 Plant

New York, N. Y.—Eighty acres of land at the head of Newark bay and the confluence of the Passaic and Hackensack rivers, east of Harrison, N. J., on the property of the Newark Factory Sites, Inc., has been sold to Henry Ford. On this site, a short distance from New York city, Mr. Ford will build factories for making and assembling the Ford tractor and headquarters for the Ford export business. The plant will be built in four units, each at a cost of \$1,000,000, and upon completion will employ about 5000. The engineering department of the Ford company is drawing plans for bulkheading and docking the river frontage.

## Record Run of Buick Shows Car's Stamina

The ability of a car to carry four passengers and travel 457 miles in ten hours and 47 minutes—not over a race course, but over the public roads connecting San Francisco with Los Angeles—should go a long way toward convincing the general public of two things: First, that the roads of California have been improved until they are among the best in the world; and, second, that the modern medium-priced automobile has been brought to a state of perfection undreamed of three years ago. It does not seem possible that a piece of machinery could be built that would be strong enough to stand hammering over roads, both good and bad, at 60 miles an hour for hours at a time. This is exactly what the Buick did when it traveled the 457 miles separating San Francisco and Los Angeles in 10 hours and 47 minutes.

In a record run of this nature it is absolutely impossible to slow the car down to any great extent when rough roads are encountered. In order to maintain a high average speed the car must be forced over roads at 45 to 50 miles an hour that would ordinarily be traveled at a rate of 12 to 18 miles, and in order to avoid possible accidents which might occur in the daytime on account of traffic the entire distance must be traveled at night.

Some idea of the speed made by the Buick may be obtained from the fact that the time of the Lark—the fastest train between Los Angeles and San Francisco—was lowered three hours; and it must be remembered that the Lark travels over steel rails and easy grades, while the Buick was forced to push its way up long mountain grades, through streams, and over miles of rough road country.

In speaking of the Buick's performance, C. S. Howard, Pacific coast distributor of Buick cars, said: "I doubt very much if an automobile was ever put to a harder test, and the remarkable condition of the car at the finish of its long grind was no surprise to me or to any Buick owner. I had fully expected the car to arrive on schedule time and expected it to cross the finishing line without trouble. The fact that the Buick lowered the record one hour and 23 minutes proves that no time was lost. 'The quietness of the car caused me almost to miss meeting it. A telephone message from Fresno advised me that the car would come through San Mateo about 6:15 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and I decided to be on hand and pilot the crew into San Francisco, to make sure that they did not get caught in the early morning traffic, which is particularly heavy on some of the Mission streets. I saw the car coming for almost a mile, but as there was no noise and no evidence of excessive speed, I decided that it could not be the Los Angeles record car, and only discovered that it was the record breaker when it was almost even with me, and when I jumped into the big Buick and started in pursuit, I soon discovered that their seemingly slow speed was an optical illusion.'

In lowering the Los Angeles-San Francisco record, the Buick certainly proved its claim to tire economy. The Goodyear cord tires, with which the car was equipped, did not give a minute's trouble on the entire trip, and in spite of the terrific strain which was thrown on them at times they are hardly scratched.

## Goodrich Wins Court Fight

The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company has won a victory in the American courts which, in its scope, affects tire dealers and consumers everywhere. The judges have decided that the Goodrich Company is not required to sell tires to automobile clubs, consumers' leagues and kindred organizations at other than consumers' prices.

The suit was one brought by a consumer's league known as the Automobile Co-operative Association of America, which was organized in New York in 1908 and went out of business in 1911.

The consumers' league—the plaintiff—complained that tire companies had refused to sell tires to it at dealers' prices; that such refusal was the result of a combined action or conspiracy on the part of these companies, and that the result of such conspiracy had been to cause this consumers' league to fall in business. The suit was brought for \$450,000 damages under the Sherman antitrust law.

The Court, in its charge to the jury, pointed out that the reason stated by the defendants for not selling to the plaintiff at dealers' prices was that "they were forced to decide between two alternatives—to deal with the cooperative leagues, such as the plaintiff was assumed to be, and lose the business of the regular dealers, or to say 'we will not deal with the cooperative leagues and we will keep the favor and the support of the regular dealers.'"

## Overland Car Gets Into Necessity Class

The popularity of the Overland car and the ever-increasing demand for it is remarkable, even in these days when motor cars are beginning to be considered more of a necessity than a luxury.

John N. Willys, the head of the Willys-Overland Co., assumed control eight years ago and the plant is now fourteen times its original size, and occupies floor space available for manufacturing purposes of 103 acres, or 4,486,650 square feet. The manufacturing facilities have been so organized that it is possible to build 1,000 cars every twenty-four hours.

Last year was reached the high-water mark in Overland production, and attained a record never before equalled by any other manufacturer of high-priced cars. This year that record will be left far behind—the actual shipments for the month of January amounted to 12,393 cars while the steadily increasing demand for Overlands is startling even to those in close touch with the situation.

In this connection it is interesting every personal endeavor to encourage the Anglo-French loan which was raised in America. He himself underwrote \$200,000 in the belief that it was desirable for those doing a large foreign trade to remember their obligation to extend credit to the Allies, in order that the difference in exchange brought about by abnormal circumstances might be adjusted.

The keynote of Overland production has been to provide the motorist with a car, fully equipped in every respect, easy to handle and thoroughly reliable, a car that will meet all the ordinary demands of daily use at the lowest price at which it is possible for any manufacturer to produce. It is evident that policy has met with universal approval for Overland cars are now used and sold the world over.

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Roomy, Modern, Stylish Car  
FOR 5 AND 7 PERSONS

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## \$4.00 Per Hour

Splendid Cars  
Latest Type  
Big and Roomy

## Oriental Automobile Co.

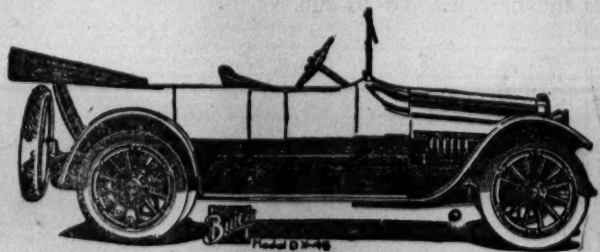
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Reputation is a matter of consensus of opinion. Dunlop Tyres are accepted in motor society as impeccably good. Their virtues are founded on a rock. They are welcomed where others are ostracized.



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MARKT GARAGE

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# SAVE DOLLARS

## SMALL TOWNS BUY COMMERCIAL CARS

The theory that the market for commercial cars is restricted pretty much to large cities is disproved in figures compiled by the Studebaker Corporation and announced through Henry T. Myers, sales manager of the commercial car division.

"Commercial car sales in towns from 5000 to 50,000 inhabitants are considerably greater in proportion to the population than in the large cities," says Myers. "We can name instances even where Studebaker commercial car sales in certain small towns have been in excess of pleasure car sales during the past four months."

"There are several Studebaker commercial car dealers who in the past three months have sold between ten and twenty-five commercial cars in towns of not over 35,000 population. One dealer who lives in a town of some 35,000 people has sold as many commercial cars to merchants, liverymen and farmers as the total sales of each of three large branches."

"Selling commercial cars is not a matter of location or population. It is wholly a matter of getting out and going after commercial car business along well-defined and systematic lines."

Of the 10,000 half-ton and one-ton models to be produced during 1916 by the Studebaker Corporation on a large proportion has been spoken for by distributors in towns of a size that was not considered seriously as a market for commercial cars two years ago.

## Detroit

By George Fitch

Detroit is the metropolis of the State of Michigan and the world of gasoline. It has 673,000 people, on one-half of whom traces of automobile grease can be discovered by any casual observer, and is growing so fast that several hundred acres of truck gardens are spoiled annually by having street pavements laid on top of them.

Detroit is an old town and moved along contentedly behind the procession until about 14 years ago, when it got the specialization idea and started out to manufacture all the automobiles in the world. It has succeeded so well that it now has 640 acres of automobile factories and more garages than drug stores. Rich men in Detroit stop their limousines to give pennies to beggars in 1911 model runabouts and night on a Detroit boulevard has 10,000 acetylene eyes, to say nothing of little red tail blinkers. A man may rob a home in Detroit and be forgiven for his family's sake but if he stops his automobile the wrong way of the grain at the curb, or cuts a corner while driving across the street, he is fined, imprisoned, excommunicated, banished and hit with a club.

Detroit manufactures so many automobiles a year and some of its factories are so large that all the air for blocks around is stuffed into automobile tires each day and residents are seriously inconvenienced. This industry has increased Detroit's population to an alarming extent and has made it very famous, but it has also made it unpopular in many quarters. Whenever a man in Iowa or California or New Zealand has to hire an addition horse power to tow his automobile home, he raises both hands high and prays that Sodom and Gomorrah may be summer resorts compared with Detroit.

Detroit prides itself on its fine, clean streets, its handsome buildings, its great Belle Isle Park and the fact that it is the only city west of New York which has made any progress in its efforts to get a big Union Depot out of the Vanderbilt lines. Detroit is only a mile away from Canada, and the price of living at Windsor on the other side is 33 per cent lower, but notwithstanding the fact that a brand new tunnel runs between the two cities very few Detroiters seize the opportunity to escape.

Detroit abuts on the St. Clair river for 15 miles and sees more shipping pass its doors than does any other city in the world. Where a Detroit man goes away he has to hire a man with an automobile horn and another with a steam siren to work outside his room for the first few nights to induce a healthy homelike slumber.

## Douaumont Plain Is Hell, Says Trooper Wounded Frenchman Compares To Crater Of Very Active Volcano

Paris, May 24.—The first wounded man to reach Paris from the Douaumont sector turned up in a hospital train reaching La Chapelle suburban sanitary depot this morning. He is a young Sergeant named Sarrat, who has been attached to a machine-gun section of his regiment.

"Yes, I've been there," he informed a correspondent with a joyous smile—his wound not very serious—"right in Douaumont; Fort itself. I wouldn't have known it if some one hadn't told me, for it looked more like a heap of stones and gravel than a fort."

"When the yells 'En Avant!' echoed along our trenches, I saw the second company climbing out of the

## Ford Factory Has 'American Club'

In the factory of the Ford Motor Company, Detroit, Mich., there is a remarkable sort of a club. It is called "The American Club." That sounds very general. But it actually is all that the name implies. The members of the Ford "American Club"—and they number 634—are graduates of the Ford English School. It occurred to the active heads of this school some time ago that it would not do to forget this army of foreign-born Ford workmen as soon as they had acquired a practical knowledge of the English language.

So "The American Club" was organized. The Club meets every second Sunday afternoon in the motion picture theater of the Ford plant. There are patriotic songs and three reels of educational films which

teach and develop an interest in geography, history and agriculture. There is always a fifteen minute talk on history or some current topic of interest and profit to the men.

One discussion, for example, was devoted to "Why every man should have a garden." In the fall the Club will hold an exhibition and contest to determine who has raised the best vegetables, fruits and flowers in his own door-yard. The fundamental purpose of "The American Club" is to promote good American citizenship.

There are now 2,500 pupils enrolled in the Ford English School. Of these 2,200 are foreign born and 300 Americans. The latter are studying mathematics (as advanced as trigonometry), oratory and psychology.

ches into the blazing sunlight and running off up the slopes toward Douaumont. Another company followed, and then we came along with our machine-guns on our backs.

"Lord, but it was hot! The sun and the weight on my back occupied so much of my attention I almost fell into the first-line German trench. It was carped with bodies—not a single living thing in it. You but I envied those chaps who had only a rifle to carry. The fellows ahead were singing the Marseillaise, and I remember trying to join them and failing because I was so out of breath."

"The fort itself was—well, just plain hell. So many shells were falling it was like walking into the crater of a very active volcano, and besides there were those damn German quick-firers. As soon as we thought we must have mowed down every last man in the whole of Germany, another wave of them would break over us from another corner. Maybe it's still going on, for somebody discovered I was wounded and sent me back."

## Motorists Must Stop Spooning On Roads

Motor car owners are now facing a new fine for violating the law in Lower Marion township, outside of Philadelphia, Pa. The fine is imposed on those who persist in using the tonneau of their cars instead of their parlors in which to spoon. The general method is to park along the roadside and put the lights out. In the future offenders will receive a fine of \$10.

## NAIL CLAD STATUES WAKEN GERMAN IRE

Prof. Pazaurek Urges That Wooden Hindenburg Be Stripped of Armor

Berlin, via Amsterdam, May 16.—After passing many sleepless nights trying to solve the question, "How to denail Iron Men" Prof. Pazaurek of Stuttgart, regarded in Germany as an authority on aesthetics, unburdens his heart in the Vossische Zeitung, in which he has a satirical article on what he calls the "nailing nuisance." He condemns the practice of "driving nails into the images of living men," and then develops an ingenious plan of how to do away with the monstrous statues "when the people have grown sick of the tasteless thing disfiguring their market places or public gardens."

He suggests that a collection might be made of all the nails so used so that a triumphal road could be paved from Antwerp to Bagdad. Halfway between these two cities, for instance at the Dardanelles, the colossal Hindenburg idol "might do duty as a lighthouse." He adds sarcastically that the light "would warn us not to come too near it." When the nails have all been driven in, the professor suggests that they be extracted, a mark to be paid for each nail, which is then to be the property of the person who has extracted it.

"He might wear it round his neck, on his watch chain or he might take it with him into his coffin," he says, adding that cheaper rates might be arranged for nails difficult to reach and for those whose extraction is complicated, "or where the service of a dentist are required a few pennings would be enough."

The writer asserts that there are twenty-six tons of alder wood in the great "Iron Hindenburg" and that "when its intolerably ugly surface has been covered with metal there will be thirty tons of nails stuck in it."

## Saxon Six Car Shows A Twenty Mile Average

Makes This Distance On One Gallon Of Gasoline—Many Remarkable Records

If the present contest among motor car owners for economy records keeps up, the suggestion has been made that a set of rules for the game be formulated. This season, as never before, gasoline mileage is the favorite topic of the automobile fan and it is no longer necessary for the motor car companies to have tests. The owners are doing the testing.

This spring several reports from owners have been received unsolicited by the Saxon Motor Car company. They come from all parts of the country and they bear a single message.

"The Saxon 'Six' averages better than 20 miles on a single gallon of gasoline."

William Coy of San Francisco kept

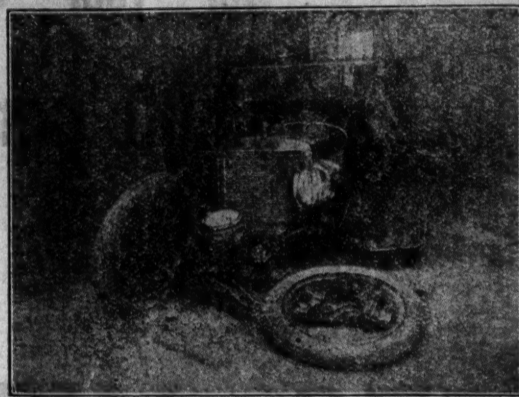
a record of the mileage of his car and also of its gasoline consumption during the months that he was conducting a jitney service for visitors to the Panama-Pacific Exposition. He traveled more than 11,000 miles in all kinds of weather and his average mileage was better than 20 on one gallon of fuel.

Out in Hagemon, Iowa, they had a little economy contest. It was just a local affair and various makes of cars were included in the list. C. W. Holt, driving a Saxon "Six" made a record of 41 miles on two gallons of gasoline as his consumption was measured by the judges.

Way up in Maine where the snow covers the fence tops in the winter time A. B. Borden used his Saxon during January to get through the drifts. His gasoline bill and speedometer proved that he obtained 23 miles for every gallon.

With such records in bad weather the Saxon officials are looking for some new marks with the coming of the fine days. They are confident that any Saxon can average better than 20 miles to the gallon and they are expecting to have a volume of reports confirming this from Saxon owners.

## MOTOR CAR INSURANCE



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Complete repair, body-building, vulcanizing and paint shops under the direct supervision of experts. Storage space, including a number of private locked stalls, for over 100 cars.

Complete line of accessories in stock.

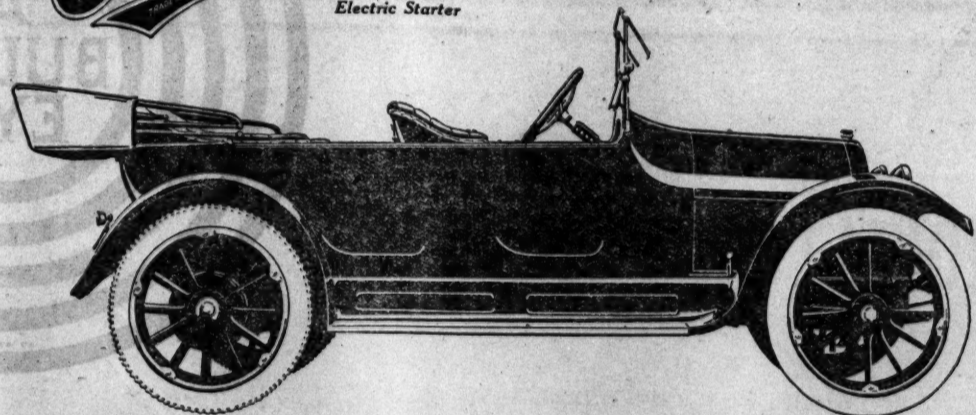
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**FREE AIR**

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Electric Lights  
Electric Starter



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Roadster - - - , 1,700

## Pride and Economy Both Satisfied by This Car

Now, for the first time, you can have a light car which will fully satisfy the strictest sense of economy and still make you thrill with pride of possession.

And you will find that in spite of its low price and small upkeep cost, this new light Model 75 Overland has riding comfort such as you usually find only in big, expensive cars.

Its cantilever rear springs absorb road shocks more perfectly than any other type.

And the deep, soft seats are built up over long spiral springs.

Although the car is small and light, the seats are broad and wide—ample in their roominess for five passengers. Of course there are electric lights and engine starter. The electric control switches are on the steering column—right at your hand.

Most assuredly, you should have an Overland. To own one means so much to you and your family.

And if you want a high-grade car at a low price, you want this light Overland. No other car meets both these requirements.

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SHANGHAI, SUNDAY JULY 2, 1936

FOURTH OF JULY PLANS EXPANDED

Committees Doing Fine Work In Preparation For The Big Day

TRANSFORM ASTOR HOUSE

Dinner and Dance in the Evening To Be Fitting Wind-Up

Arrangements are practically complete for the rousing celebration of the Fourth of July on Tuesday. The festivities of the day will have a fitting climax in the program at the Astor House Hotel in the evening.

Mr. C. L. Seitz, chairman of the entertainment committee, has been neglecting his lumber business for the last week to have the hotel done over for the occasion. He has been at the heels of a harassed management and has carried all his points.

One of the special features will be the Roof Garden to be created for the occasion. It took 2,000 Japanese lanterns to carry out one detail of the decoration of this feature.

The front entrance to the Astor House will be closed and the vestibule converted into a sitting out place, cozy corner, and spooning asylum.

The Astor House will be brilliantly lighted in front with a large American flag, illuminated, facing Whangpoo Road, with "4TH JULY, 1936" above it.

The entrance for the evening will be on the Astor Road side and Capt. Morton has promised to make a thoroughly fine job of the interior decorations in the dining room, gallery, verandah, hall, lobby, etc.

The Chief of the Admiral's Staff has offered to supply flags and the sailors to put them up so as to make the whole job a good one.

Dinner will be served from eight o'clock onwards in the large dining room, gallery, and gallery verandah. At the west end of the dining room there will be a picture of George Washington surrounded by American flags and at the other end there will be a large electric eagle, ready to scream.

The menu will be American and so will the music to be played by Papini. Mr. Seitz guarantees that the show is going to be worth any man's \$2.50.

At 10.30 dancing will begin in the palm garden and the lobby of the hotel. Papini will play in the palm garden pavilion, the floor of which has been enlarged and a pergola built over it. The Town Band will play in the lobby. There should be high jinks from that time onwards.

For those who want to escape the crowds there is the roof garden. It will be beautifully decorated in an arrangement of a large American flag in lanterns in the size of the garden, fixed about 12 feet off the floor. The decorations in the palm garden will be in Japanese lanterns, with a huge star at one end and a great big eagle at the other.

If it rains, as it usually does, the arrangement is that the large dining hall be converted into the ball room from ten o'clock onwards, with seating accommodation in the balcony. The small dancing hall will be made into a supper room, and sitting out place, wherein the Town Band will play.

The Astor House management has promised to put up lots of extra fans to make this room cool. If it is rainy during the day and the palm garden cannot be used for the evening some of the Japanese lanterns and greenery will be put into the supper room to make it more attractive.

The U. S. Minister, the Honorable Paul S. Reineck, Consul General Sammons and consular officials will be present. It is earnestly hoped that every American in Shanghai on the Fourth of July will join in the festivities at the Astor House on that night.

The management of the Astor House request early notice, so far as possible, of table reservations desired for the dinner and will do all they can to cater to the desires of guests for convenient seating.

The first event of the day will be two boat races between crews from the American warships at 10.30 in the morning. There will be a reception at the Consulate General from 11 to 12.30. Two baseball games are to be played at the Race Course. Before they are started there will be a flag raising on the field with appropriate ceremonies attended by the band from the flagship Brooklyn. The flag raising will be at 2.15. The chairman of the committee on sports requests that all members of the committee meet at the flag-staff at 1.45 sharp.

PARSEE CRICKET CLUB A WINNER

Defeat B.A.T. Eleven Handily; Losers Are Held Down To 17 Runs

BHOORA A CLEVER BOWLER

Retires Six Batsmen For Six Runs in Six Overs; Other Matches Off

The turf had not sufficiently recovered from the week's drenching for cricket to be general yesterday and most of the games, at the Race Course and elsewhere, were called off. However, the Parsees and B.A.T., who were billed to meet at St. Andrew's ground, stuck to the schedule and the result was probably about as sensational as the Shanghai cricket world has ever known.

Of course, the sticky ground undoubtedly helped the bowlers and correspondingly handicapped the batsmen, but as those who provided sensations are all experienced trundlers, credit must be given to them for having done some real work, apart from being assisted by luck.

First there was Bhooora, the Parsee cricketer who, if he keeps on as he has begun this season, is going to stand very high in local records, both with the bat and ball. He spun down six overs, two of which were maidens, only six runs were hit off him and he dismissed six batsmen.

His companion at the other end, Ragi, would have been a marvel, had it not been for Bhooora. Ragi also delivered but six overs and similarly recorded two maidens. He sent four batsmen back and only allowed nine runs—startling enough, though eclipsed by Bhooora.

To these fifteen runs, the B.A.T. managed to add a couple of extras and finished with a total of 17. Brewer and Thorpe claiming the honors as highest scorers, with 6 and 5 respectively.

In the Parsees' innings it did happen that Ragi made 19 not out, Bhooora 14 and C. B. Sethna 13, but they were the best of the lot and the eleven could only claim 64 between them. J. J. Ellis was chiefly responsible for this. In his eleven overs he took six wickets for 33 runs and had one maiden.

W. C. Foster gave valuable assistance, though he was away behind on such a day of sensations. He dismissed three men for 27 runs.

The scores follow:

B.A.T.	
J. J. Ellis, b. Ragi	0
G. F. E. Norris, c. Viccajee, b. Ragi	0
H. G. Boyling, c. Sethna, b. Bhooora	1
C. D. Foster, b. Bhooora	4
H. E. Brower, c. Shroff, b. Bhooora	6
H. Moore, b. Bhooora	0
R. Bailey, b. Bhooora	1
A. V. Maund, c. and b. Ragi	0
H. W. Strike, b. Bhooora	1
L. M. Guedes, not out	1
E. F. Thorpe, b. Ragi	5
Extras	2
Total	17

Bowling Analysis	
O. M. R. W.	
C. H. Bhooora	6 2 6 6
R. H. Ragi	6 2 9 4

Parsees	
S. B. Khambatta, c. Guedes, b. Ellis	0
H. S. Madan, b. Ellis	5
J. H. Shroff, c. Norris, b. Foster	2
K. D. Karanjia, b. Foster	0
C. H. Bhooora, b. Ellis	14
S. M. Talati, b. Ellis	2
R. Viccajee, c. Ellis, b. Foster	13
C. B. Sethna, c. Ellis, b. Foster	13
R. H. Ragi, not out	19
B. C. Sethna, b. Ellis	8
Extras	1
Total	64

Bowling Analysis	
O. M. R. W.	
J. J. Ellis	11 1 33 6
W. C. Foster	10 2 27 2
G. F. E. Norris	1 0 3 0

Golfers at Cricket

The following team will represent the Shanghai Golf Club in the Golf Club versus the Police match to be played on the Club Ground next Tuesday and Wednesday at 5 p.m.: Messrs. E. O. Cumming, A. J. Daniels, W. J. Hawkins, H. D. Hillard, C. G. Humphreys, J. C. MacDougall, H. Middleton, V. H. Lanning, C. W. Porter, E. G. Tait, and L. Walker.

Unscrambling The News



By Tisdale

SHANGHAI BEATS THE QUIROS, 4-0

Tinkum, As Pitcher, Makes Fine Showing for Locals; Strikes Out 11; Only Four Hits

GOODBYE TO WALKER

Crack Third Baseman Appears In Last Contest for a While; Game This Afternoon

The Shanghai baseball team made a fine showing yesterday afternoon when it defeated the Quiros by a score of 4 to 0. Shanghai bunched three runs in the fourth and added another in the seventh.

Hutchinson was the first up in the fourth. He popped a little fly to infield that any one of six men could have nabbed. Sullivan and Light both ran for it—and both held back to let the other take it with the result that the ball plumped to the ground and the runner was grinning on first base. Ollerdesen hit a hard liner to center which Boone allowed to get by. Hutchinson and Ollerdesen both scored. Pennywitt got to first at the price of being hit by a pitched ball and was brought home by Roberts' two-bagger. The run in the seventh was made after two men were down. Rasmussen got to first by the error of the guardian of that sack, stole second and scored on Hutchinson's hit to center.

Hutchinson made a long run and a shoe-string catch in the sixth that brought applause from the bleachers. Tinkum pitched for Shanghai and made a brilliant showing. He struck out eleven men and allowed only four hits. One man got his base on balls. Sullivan, tossing for Quiros, struck out two men and gave two passes.

Walker, the best third baseman that ever played for Shanghai, played a farewell game yesterday. He sails for home today on a vacation. The loss will be badly felt by the team. The score:

Shanghai	
ABR HSB O A E	
Walker, 3rd	4 0 1 0 1 0
Holliday, ss	5 0 0 3 1 0
Woods, 2nd	5 0 1 0 2 0
Rasmussen, lf	4 1 1 2 1 0
Hutchinson, cf	4 1 2 0 1 0
Ollerdesen, rf	4 1 2 1 0 0
Pennywitt, 1st	2 1 1 5 0 1
Hykes, 1st	1 0 0 4 0 0
Roberts, c	3 0 1 0 10 1
Morrison, 2nd	0 0 0 0 0 2
Tinkum, p	2 0 0 1 0 2 0
Total	35 4 9 5 27 9 1

Quiros	
ABR HSB O A E	
Boone, cf	4 0 0 3 1 2
Schnoor, 1st	4 0 2 1 8 1
Kinsman, ss	4 0 0 2 5 3
Doyle, 2nd	4 0 0 0 2 1 0
Myers, rf	4 0 0 0 1 0 0
Glover, lf	2 0 0 1 0 0 0
Stephenson, 3rd	2 0 1 1 2 3 0
Light, c	3 0 0 4 2 0
Sullivan, p	3 0 1 1 2 2 0
Total	30 0 4 4 24 15 6

Game Today  
Cincinnati and Quiros will play at the Race Course this afternoon. The game starts at 3 o'clock.

Revolver Club

Results of the June competition of the Revolver Club are given below:

Experts Class	
Score. Time.	
K. D. Stewart	175 4.55*
Dr. R. J. Marshall	172 4.50
Mrs. K. D. Stewart	169 4.55
St. G. R. Clark	165 4.30
Mrs. A. R. Fullerton	163 3.20
Miss L. Negus	161 4.15

\* Winner of Bar.

Marksman's Class	
Score. Time.	
B. S. Chapman	177 4.55*
J. H. Farquharson	171 4.50
R. S. Raven	169 3.25
Mrs. R. N. Truman	167 4.20
W. B. Sutherland	161 4.20
Miss M. E. Wood	146 4.20
Mrs. F. W. B. McGregor	145 4.10
L. Kadourie	135 4.20
J. Stoddart	117 4.20

Scores under 160 not published.

\* Winner of medal.

Preliminary Competition	
Score. Time.	
H. Cheetham	181 (British)
O. J. Schragor	172
Mrs. A. W. Burkitt	157
C. R. O. McBain	157

Tennis Mixed Doubles Final Today

The final of the lawn tennis mixed doubles championship will be played off this afternoon, at the Country Club if the court there is fit, otherwise, at the French Club. The match starts at 5 p.m. and the grounds of either club will be open to anybody desirous of watching the play.

Should rain prevent play at all, the contest will be fixed for the earliest possible day.

Dr. Murray and Mrs. Pearson qualified for the final some time ago and yesterday the honor of opposing them was secured by Mr. and Mrs. Elmore, who, at the French Club, defeated last year's runners-up, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. C. Master, 6-3, 5-7, 6-4. Play was very close and interesting throughout, though not of a specially high order.

Mr. Elmore was rather off his game, whilst Mr. Master, always a hard player, was hitting a little too hard to be accurate. This left the game largely to the ladies. Mr. H. M. Gorton refereed.

Public School v. Cercle Sportif

The above match will be played this afternoon on the French Club's courts commencing at 4.30 p.m.

The following will represent the Public School:

H. Stellingwerf and J. P. Hawes, G. Madar and A. M. Hansen, C. Ollerdesen and N. David, A. Lewis and F. Madar, E. Rowland and E. J. Cooke.

Reserves:—A. Ferris and H. Rowland.

The representatives of the French Club will be:

W. T. Bertenshaw and C. Smith, A. P. Naser and E. E. Erslev, A. R. Bowden and J. R. Maughan, H. Baxter and H. F. Gray, J. F. Cale and W. G. R. Murphy.

The thanks of the Jesfield Troops are due to many officers and friends who assisted in the work of examination—the Scoutmasters of the 1st, 4th, 6th, 8th and 10th Chinese Troops being present, while A/S/M. Scott and P/La. Bowker and Nash represented the B. P. fraternity. The presence of these latter "wearers of the green" was doubly welcome as showing the keen interest taken in "affairs Chinese" by their friends the Baden Powells, which drives home the striking fact that in the wearing of the scout uniform, foreign and Chinese meet on common ground as good fellows, good sportsmen, and all fast bound by the same ties of scoutcraft which link in friendship the sturdy youth of nearly every nationality the World over.

In the matter of shields and medals, the 3rd and 5th certainly do themselves "proud," and seldom have we seen such a tempting collection of plate, certainly not at a Shield Competition. There was the Championship Shield, a massive silver trophy, and the Patrol Shield, a "junior edition" of the other. The Patrol Competition Shield was won by the 5th troop, in the following order, "Fox," "Kangaroo," and

Scout Jottings For The Week By 'Pathfinder'

With all the schools closing up for the summer holidays as they are now doing, there has been the usual rush of shield competitions and breaking-up displays. Some of these have been really excellent and all have shown a marked improvement on anything done before, which speaks much for the keenness of officers and scouts.

On Saturday, June 24, a grand rally took place at St. John's University, the Headquarters of the 3rd and 5th troops. Despite the heat of the afternoon, the boys went through their long program with a wonderful cheerfulness and keenness, and a really first class show was put up. Commencing with a Bugle Call—the 150 odd scouts charged on to the big lawn from concealed hiding places, all shouting their patrol cries in most realistic manner. The way the patrols then fell in on an exact horseshoe formation was quite one of the sights of the afternoon, and this was better done than I have ever seen it before.

The long curved parade was then inspected by a small body composed of Dr. Hawks Pott, Vice President of the Chinese Association, Mr. G. S. F. Kemp, Chairman, and the District Scoutmaster. Never did the sturdy 17-parade of the 3rd and 5th troops show up to better advantage, and in neatness and smartness of dress and equipment the Jesfield Scouts certainly show a strong lead.

The inspection being completed, all sections filed off to different portions of the ground where they were examined in various subjects by visiting Scoutmasters. Ambulance, Signalling, Knot-tying, Troop Drill, and Figure Marching were taken and provided a long and interesting afternoon's work.

The "Wolf" Patrol eloped with the trophy, closely pursued by the "Hound" (which is as it should be—what!). Signalling, Firelighting, Scout's Pace, Kim's Game, Knot tying, Communication races, patrol drill and other subjects were keenly competed n, and a high standard of efficiency was shown throughout. Messrs. McButters and Engley ably assisted in the arduous work of judging and awarding marks.

Yesterday afternoon a sort of "carry over" was worked out in the shape of an exceedingly instructive set of displays by the Troop. Patrols engaged in playing football, baseball, jumping, etc., are suddenly confronted with a bad bicycle accident in which at a moment's notice they have to rush up and repair the machine, while others repair the rider. The subtle way in which a scout slips off a bridge into deep water and is ably "rescued" by the latest methods of lifesaving is well worth seeing, while later on the agile way in which patrols scale a high wall making a "ladder" with their scarves in "double quick" time is worthy of a place in future shield competitions as displaying agility, resource and nerve. One fell confident after seeing the 7th at work that had a Zeppelin passed overhead on a bombing expedition at the moment, the scouts would not only have been prepared with a "drill" to suit the occasion but would have devised instant means of capturing the marauder as well.

Yesterday the 9th and 10th Troops at Nanyang also held their closing competitions, and some splendid work was put in. Results did not come in till too late for notification in this order, "Fox," "Kangaroo," and

(Continued on Page 2)

Lawn Bowls Club: Scotland Beaten

The following is the score of the 'Scotland v. Rest' match at the Lawn Bowls Club, yesterday:

Scotland	
Rink No. 1.	
G. I. Campbell	F. Large (skip)
A. Gray	J. Scotoan
D. MacGregor	G. R. Wingrove
J. P. Lowe	J. J. Sheridan
13	19

Rink No. 2.	
R. A. Lawson	O. Crewe-Road (skip)
D. Mennie	C. E. Pearson
A. G. Stephen	E. Payne
H. B. Stewart	F. L. Marshall
21	14

Rink No. 3.	
J. C. Thomson	G. H. Phillips (skip)
J. Ross Young	W. Dutton
G. Dunlop	A. W. Dewhurst
R. R. Hynd	E. C. Emmett
11	22

Rink No. 4.	
A. D. Bell	W. N. C. Allen (skip)
C. M. Bain	E. Hunter
J. B. Grant	J. Quin
C. W. Porter	E. Wheen
24	13

Rink No. 5.	
J. C. Macdougall	S. Hammond (skip)
A. N. Warrack	H. H. Fowler
J. Valentine	F. C. Banham
D. M. Graham	R. Simmons
11	23

Rink No. 6.	
J. T. Disselduff	A. Taylor (skip)
J. Park	W. A. Ogden
Dr. J. W. Ross	W. J. Gande
D. MacDonald	W. J. Vine
18	15

93	
106	

Big League Baseball

Standings June 3

National League	
Won. Lost. P.C.	
Brooklyn	22 15 .595
New York	21 16 .568
Philadelphia	21 18 .538
Cincinnati	21 23 .477
Boston	18 20 .474
Chicago	20 23 .465
Pittsburgh	19 22 .463
St. Louis	19 24 .442

American League	
Won. Lost. P.C.	
Washington	24 16 .600
Cleveland	25 17 .596
New York	22 16 .578
Boston	22 18 .550
Chicago	18 21 .462
Detroit	18 23 .439
St. Louis	16 25 .390
Philadelphia	15 24 .385

## Shanghai Rifle Association

The June competition of the above Association took place on Friday, June 30, from 6 to 8.30 a.m. and from 4 to 6 p.m. Bisley targets and scoring, one sighting and ten scoring shots. The weather conditions were fairly good. There were about forty competitors. The following are the results:—

"A" Class

A. G. White...	3-4554454545=45 (b)
R. K. Hykes...	5-5544554454=45
A. M. Collico...	4-555544444=45
C. E. M. Thomson...	43
Dr. S. A. Ransom...	42
O. D. Rasmussen...	42
A. C. Davis...	34
E. W. Chater...	26

"B" Class

J. Pennywitt...	46 (b)
P. F. Vaughan...	43
F. Nilsen...	42
R. G. H. Cole...	42
C. W. Glover...	41
C. L. Hall...	40
W. Wellman...	40
W. G. Smith...	35
W. H. Blackwood...	35
E. K. Howe...	34
F. Gates...	33
L. Commencian...	29
C. Lesko...	20

"C" Class

B. S. Chapman...	45 (a)
J. Johansen...	41
L. J. Hughes...	41
T. Watanabe...	37
C. Bedoni...	37
D. Matsuno...	33
E. Neumann...	31
W. G. R. Murphy...	29
S. Inouye...	22

"D" Class

D. Inowka...	40 (b)
E. Hori...	35
H. W. Lambert...	35
F. A. Dempsey...	35
W. Hu...	34
J. Tuxford...	32
S. Kuwayama...	31
A. Cabedu...	28
Y. Yamaoka...	27
F. H. Lowe...	27
H. E. Pickering...	25
N. Oki...	24
L. Bertus...	23
Y. Tanaka...	17

(a) Winner of spoon and third leg on cup.  
(b) Winner of spoon and first leg on cup.

Scout Jottings  
For The Week

(Continued from Page 1)

report, but will be "included in our next." The 6th and 11th "trekked" out in the afternoon to Nanyang and are staying the week end at Camp with the 8th and 10th. The camp numbered nearly 200 of the best, and the evening finished up with a most successful concert in which boxing (an excellent form of amusement on a cold wintry day like Saturday), music, both foreign and Chinese—and songs and recitations all harmonised in one delightful medley of mirth and merriment and finished in style a most successful season.

With the advent of the new season in the autumn, Nanyang's numbers will soar up to the 200 mark, as they are 170 strong at present and more than 30 new recruits have signified their intention of not being left out "in the cold."

Old "Merry and Bright"—the energetic A.S.M. of the 6th Troop (Mr. Fox—please pardon this justifiable levity) leaves Shanghai this morning for Bombay, where the "yara" comes from. Fox could always be relied on "spinning a good yarn," and is just the man they want down there—but it will be a nasty wrench to the 6th to lose his valuable services which have been all too short. However, our departing A.S.M. has not been inoculated against that most insidious and crafty of all diseases—scoutcraft—which is quite as likely as not to break out in malignant form again once he gets firmly transplanted to the sunny shores of "India's coral strand." Mr. Fox has always shown himself one of the best and a "6th Trooper" at all times, and what could a fellow say more? It is prophesied that more than one of the burly "Ellis Kadoorieites" will be in "at the death" on the Bund this morning.

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Meredith Makes World's  
Record in Quarter Mile  
Run in Intercollegiates

Ted Meredith

Clips Two-fifths of a Second From Mark Made By  
Maxey Long Sixteen Years Ago

Cambridge, Mass. May 27.—Ted Meredith, mighty record smasher of the University of Pennsylvania, closed his college career this afternoon by annihilating two more marks in the forty-first annual track and field meeting of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A., held before a crowd of 10,000 persons in the Harvard stadium.

Cornell's powerful team scored an overwhelming victory with a total of 49 points to 28 for Yale, which finished second, but no man showed so brilliantly as the great Quaker. Fred Murray of Stanford was the only man besides Meredith to win more than one event and likewise the only other record beater. He took both hurdle races, setting a new Intercollegiate mark in the 120 yard event.

One of Meredith's wonderful performances brought him a world's record, in the 440 yard run, which he won in 47.2-5 seconds, two fifths of a second better than Maxey Long did around a turn in 1900. His other record is just for the intercollegiate meet, 1 minute 53 seconds in the half mile. Cornell made the former mark of 1:53.2-5 in 1914. Since Meredith set a new world's record in

over the low sticks in 34.1-5 seconds. Billy Moore of Princeton, who sprang a real surprise by beating H. L. Smith of Michigan, the champion, in the 220 yard dash, ran his furlong in the final in 31.2-5 seconds, after being beaten in the hundred by the Westerner in 10 seconds.

L. V. Wladnagel of Cornell won the mile in 4 minutes 15 seconds. Harry Werthington of Dartmouth, who failed to obtain a new record in yesterday's preliminary trials of the broad jump, when he fouled on a leap of 24 feet 7 1/4 inches, was in no such form today. He was unable to better his longest jump of yesterday, 24 feet 1 1/4 inches, but it was sufficient to win for him. H. B. Liver-edge of California had a somewhat similar experience in the shot put, which he won on his first day's heave of 46 feet 2 1/4 inches.

F. K. Foss of Cornell, who won the pole vault at 12 feet 8 inches, and Wesley H. Oien, Jr., of Yale, victor in the high jump at 6 feet 2 1/4 inches, tried for new records in their specialties, but each failed by the slightest margin to get over the bar. C. C. Gildersleeve of California improved his preliminary showing by tossing the hammer 155 feet 1 inch.

Cincinnati Athletes  
Defeat Brooklyn Tars  
In Lively Track Meet

In the track meet held at Hong-kow park yesterday between athletes from the Flagship Brooklyn and the U.S.S. Cincinnati the lads from the latter scored an easy victory. The total in points was: Cincinnati 33; Brooklyn 54. Great interest was shown in the meet. The results in detail follow:

Event	Place	1st	2nd	3rd	Brooklyn Points	Cincinnati Points
100 Yard Dash	C. B. C.	1	2	3	9	9



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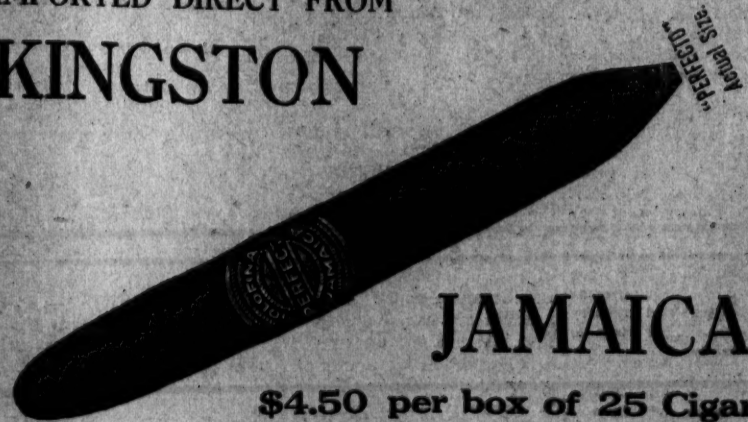
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